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ABSTRACT

This volume is the third in a series based on a national sample of women who were 30-44 years of age when they first interviewed in mid-1967. The data for this third report were derived from personal interviews conducted in the summer of 1971. The report focuses on two problems which women in the labor force are likely to encounter, the first being the changing occupational distribution of women. The authors examined, for the time span 1967 to 1971, the extent to which women left (or entered) occupations which society viewed as "acceptable" for them, as well as the relationship between type of occupation and selected socioeconomic variables. The second problem examined is the changing demand for child care facilities. The report reviews changes which occurred between 1965 and 1971 in the utilization of different types of child care arrangements. (Author/PC)

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DUAL CAREERS:

A longitudinal study of labor market experience of women

Carol L. Jusenius
Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr.

VOLUME THREE
February 1975

Center for Human
Resource Research
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

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FOREWORD

This volume is a brief progress report on a longitudinal study of the labor market experience of women. In early 1965, the Center for Human Resource Research, under a contract with the United States Department of Labor, began the planning of longitudinal studies of the labor market experience of four subsets of the United States population: men 45 to 59 years of age, women 30 to 44 years of age, and young men and women 14 to 24 years of age.

Cost considerations dictated limiting the population covered; given that constraint, these four groups were selected for study because each faces special labor market problems that are challenging to policy makers. In the case of the older male group these problems are reflected in a tendency for unemployment, when it occurs, to be of longer-than-average duration. In the case of the older of the two groups of women the special problems are those associated with reentry into the labor force on the part of a great many married women as their child care responsibilities diminish. For the young men and women the problems are those revolving around the process of occupational choice and include both the preparation for work and the frequently difficult period of accommodation to the labor market when formal schooling has been completed.

While the more-or-less unique problems of each of the subject groups to some extent dictate separate orientations for the four studies, there is, nevertheless, a general conceptual framework and a general set of objectives common to all of them. Each of the four studies views the experience and behavior of individuals in the labor market as resulting from an interaction between the characteristics of the environment and a variety of demographic, economic, social, and attitudinal characteristics of the individual. Each study seeks to identify those characteristics that appear to be most important in explaining variations in several important facets of labor market experience: labor force participation, unemployment experience, and various types of labor mobility. Knowledge of this kind may be expected to make an important contribution to our understanding of the way in which labor markets operate and thus to be useful for the development and implementation of appropriate labor market policies.

For each of the four population groups described above, a national probability sample of the noninstitutional civilian population has been drawn by the Bureau of the Census. Members of each sample are being surveyed periodically over a ten-year period.

The present report is the third in a series on the older group of women. Because it is a progress report, we have chosen to focus on two specific topics of current research interest rather than to present an extensive overview of the respondents' labor force experiences. Thus, the volume concentrates on the demand for child care facilities and on the movement of women into and out of traditionally female occupations. A brief survey of the women's comparative labor force status for the years 1967, 1969, and 1971 is also provided.

Both the overall study and the present report are products of the joint effort of a great many persons. The research staff of the Center has enjoyed the continuous expert and friendly collaboration of personnel of the Bureau of the Census, which, under a separate contract with the Department of Labor, is responsible for developing the samples, conducting all of the interviews, and processing the data. We are indebted to Daniel Levine and Earle Gerson who have, in turn, served as Chief of the Demographic Surveys Division; to Dorothy Koger, our principal point of contact with the Bureau; to Marie Argana, former Chief of the Longitudinal Surveys Branch, and to Robert Mangold, its current Chief. We also wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to Alvin Etzler and the interviewing staff of the Field Division, who were responsible for collecting the data; to Eleanor Brown and David Lipscomb of the Systems Division for editing and coding the interview schedules; and to Kenneth Kaplan and Barbara Wilson, and their associates for the computer work.

The advice and counsel of many persons in the Department of Labor have been very helpful to us both in designing the study and in interpreting its findings. Without in any way implicating them in whatever deficiencies may exist in this report, we wish to acknowledge especially the continuous interest and support of Howard Rosen, Director of the Office of Research and Development of the Manpower Administration, and the valuable advice provided over the years by Stuart Garfinkle, Frank Mott and Jacob Schiffman, and more recently by Rose Wiener, who was our principal contact in the Office of Research and Development.

We also wish to acknowledge the contribution of Herbert S. Parnes, Director of the Project, who provided us with valuable insights and reactions. Other colleagues who gave us the benefit of their reactions to an earlier version include Arvil V. Adams, Paul Andrisani, Francine D. Blau, Andrew I. Kohen, and Gilbert Nestel. Pat Brito deserves a special mention for her editorial contributions. William Papier, Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, read the entire manuscript and provided valuable editorial assistance. We wish also to acknowledge the excellent assistance of Gary Schoch, Rino Pelino and Mark Smith of the Center's computer staff in processing our data requests and of Richard Levin and Randall Reichenbach in preparing the data. Ellen Mumma was

responsible for checking the manuscript and for maintaining the necessary liaison with the Census Bureau. Finally, we wish to thank Kandy Bell and Dortha Gilbert for typing this and earlier versions of the manuscript.

Center for Human Resource Research
The Ohio State University
February 1975

Carol L. Jusenius
Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr.

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CHAPTER ONE*

CHANGES IN LABOR FORCE STATUS, 1967-1971

I INTRODUCTION

Adult women face a variety of problems when they enter the labor force. While some stem from the women's family circumstances, personal characteristics or both, others originate in the structure of the labor market. Low levels of educational attainment, for example, may pose problems for them in locating employment. The presence of small children in the family may also create difficulties if suitable child care facilities are not available. Problems which may arise due to the structure of the labor market include a possible local dearth of part-time positions. In addition, employers may deem certain occupations "appropriate" for women, but for economic or psychological reasons, women may consider such jobs unattractive. Problems such as these, special to women in the labor force, provide the major topic of this report.

This volume is the third in a series based on a national sample of women who were 30 to 44 years of age when they were originally interviewed, in mid-1967. The data collected from the first survey offer a prologue for the cohort and are reported in Volume I.[1] In the summer of 1968 the women were asked to complete and return by mail an abbreviated questionnaire; personal interviews were resumed in the summer of 1969. The data gathered from these surveys were reported and interpreted in Volume II.[2] The data for this third report were derived from personal interviews conducted in the summer of 1971.

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[*] This chapter was written by Carol L. Jusenius and Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr.

[1] John R. Shea, Ruth S. Spitz, Frederick A. Zeller and Associates, Dual Careers: A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience of Women, vol. 1, Manpower Research Monograph no. 21 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970).

[2] Sookon Kim, Roger D. Roderick, and John R. Shea, Dual Careers: A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience of Women, vol. 2, Manpower Research Monograph no. 21 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973).

This report focuses on two problems which women in the labor force are likely to encounter. The first, discussed in Chapter II, is the changing occupational distribution of women. Over the past decade concern has arisen regarding both the distribution of women among occupations and the low wages generally associated with those jobs in which most women are employed. Here we examine for the time span 1967 to 1971, the extent to which women left (or entered) occupations which society views as "acceptable" for them.[3] Also discussed is the relationship between type of occupation and selected socioeconomic variables; the impact of occupational change on wage rates is of particular importance.

The second problem, discussed in Chapter III, is the changing demand for child care facilities. This chapter deals with arrangements made by women in the labor force during 1971 who had at least one child under 18 years of age. It relates both demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these women to the various forms of child care which they used. Also examined is the need for public and private forms of child care among women with different family, economic, and labor force characteristics. Chapter IV focuses on changes which occurred between 1965 and 1971 in the utilization of different types of child care arrangements.

In order to give perspective to these topics, the following section analyzes the patterns of women's labor force participation over the 1967-1971 period. We begin with an overview of women's labor force stability, followed by a discussion of the extent to which they were able to predict their future activities. The analysis then becomes specific to the special topics addressed in this volume: measures of labor force participation are related to changing child care responsibilities and typicality of occupation.[4]

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[3] Occupations are placed into one of three categories according to the percentage of women employed in them. The first category, termed "typical," consists largely of those occupations in which women are substantially over-represented relative to their number in the labor force; the second, "atypical," consists of occupations in which they are substantially under-represented; and the third is a residual category, termed "other." See page 2 in Chapter II for the operational definition of these terms.

[4] Labor force participation is measured in two ways in the following sections of this chapter. The first measure is the number of survey weeks over the 1967-1971 period in which the women reported that they were either employed or looking for work: all three survey weeks (in 1967, in 1969, and in 1971), two of the three weeks, one of the three weeks, or none of the weeks. The second measure uses only the base and most recent years (1967 and 1971).

II STABILITY AND PLANS

1967 and 1969 Labor Force Participation

Table 1.1, which shows labor force participation in 1971 by the women's status in both 1967 and 1969, indicates that the choices women had made in the earlier year tended to carry over to their 1971 experience. Of those in the work force in 1967, four-fifths were also in the labor market in 1971. When the base year for labor force status is 1969, the proportion is even higher: 86 percent were in the labor force in 1971 as well.

Regardless of the time interval, the greatest degree of labor force stability was found among the nonmarried white women.[5] Over 90 percent who had been in the work force in 1967 (or 1969) were in the labor market in 1971.

It is interesting to note that married white and black women showed virtually the same degree of labor force stability: about 85 percent of the black and of the white women who were in the labor force in 1969 were also participants in 1971. For the 1967-1971 period again there was little difference; 79 percent of the white and 80 percent of the black women in the labor force in 1967 were there in 1971 as well.

Projected Plans

In the 1967 interviews the women were asked to predict their major activity in 1972--working or remaining in the home. A comparison of responses at that time with the women's actual labor force status in 1971 indicates that most women in every race/marital status category were able to predict their future major activity (Table 1.2). For example, 69 percent of the white married women who had anticipated being in the labor force by 1972 were in fact there in 1971. Three-fourths of the white married women who had stated that they would be "at home" were out of the labor force.

Of special interest are two particular questions regarding prediction (in 1967) and outcome (in 1971). First, of the women who were out of the labor force in 1967, were those who had predicted that they would be in the labor force five years later more or less likely to be employed or looking for work than their counterparts who had predicted that they would be in the home? Second, of the women who were

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[5] The term "married" refers specifically to those women whose husbands were present in the home. "Nonmarried women" thus refers to respondents whose spouses were absent as well as to those who were divorced, separated, widowed, or who had never married.

Table 1.1 Labor Force Participation Rate in Survey Week, 1971, by Labor Force Status in 1967 Survey Week and 1969 Survey Week, 1971 Marital Status, and Race[a]

Labor force status in 1967 and 1969 and marital status, 1971	WHITES		BLACKS	
	Total number[c]	Labor force participation rate, 1971	Total number[c]	Labor force participation rate, 1971
1967 Survey week				
Total or average	3,261	55.1	1,245	65.6
Married	2,761	51.4	738	64.0
Nonmarried[b]	500	76.2	507	68.0
In labor force	1,551	81.8	827	81.9
Married	1,202	78.9	475	79.9
Nonmarried[b]	349	91.7	352	84.6
Out of labor force	1,710	31.0	418	31.1
Married	1,559	30.3	263	34.0
Nonmarried[b]	151	38.9	155	25.3
1969 Survey week				
Total or average	3,223	55.0	1,227	65.8
Married	2,734	51.4	729	63.9
Nonmarried[b]	489	75.9	498	68.7
In labor force	1,654	86.1	816	86.0
Married	1,292	84.5	472	85.0
Nonmarried[b]	362	92.0	344	87.4
Out of labor force	1,569	22.3	411	23.0
Married	1,442	21.8	257	24.4
Nonmarried[b]	127	28.5	154	20.3

a Respondents interviewed in 1967 and 1971 and/or in 1969 and 1971.

b Includes never married; married, husband absent; separated; widowed; and divorced.

c Although the totals show number of sample cases rather than population estimates, all calculations (percentage distributions and means) are based on weighted observations.

Table 1.2 Comparison of Labor Force Status in Survey Weeks of 1967 and 1971, by Five-Year Plans Reported in 1967,[a] Marital Status, and Race: Respondents Interviewed in 1971

Marital status and comparison of labor force status[c]	Total number[b,f]	Working	Staying home	Other or don't know
	WHITES			
Total or average				
Total number	3,261	1,602	1,042	558
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	39	59	5	45
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	36	16	71	30
LFPR 1967	48	70	8	56
LFPR 1971	55	72	25	59
Entry rate 1971[d]	31	45	22	32
Exit rate 1971[e]	19	16	38	20
Married 1967 and 1971				
Total number	2,682	1,222	963	443
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	34	54	5	43
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	40	19	72	32
LFPR 1967	43	66	8	54
LFPR 1971	51	69	24	58
Entry rate 1971[d]	30	44	21	32
Exit rate 1971[e]	21	18	38	20
All others				
Total number	579	380	79	115
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	62	77	4	53
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	18	8	54	23
LFPR 1967	71	85	11	66
LFPR 1971	74	85	39	64
Entry rate 1971[d]	40	50	39	32
Exit rate 1971[e]	13	9	64	20

Table continued on next page.

Table 1.2 Continued

Marital status and comparison of labor force status[c]	Total number[b,f]	Working	Staying home	Other or don't know
	BLACKS			
Total or average				
Total number	1,245	820	140	253
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	56	65	12	49
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	22	13	68	27
LFPR 1967	68	79	14	61
LFPR 1971	66	73	29	60
Entry rate 1971[d]	31	38	20	29
Exit rate 1971[e]	18	18	14	20
Married 1967 and 1971				
Total number	688	444	95	129
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	52	64	15	44
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	24	13	64	29
LFPR 1967	64	80	17	55
LFPR 1971	64	72	34	60
Entry rate 1971[d]	33	38	23	36
Exit rate 1971[e]	19	20	12	20
All others				
Total number	557	376	45	124
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	60	67	2	56
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	20	13	82	24
LFPR 1967	72	79	7	70
LFPR 1971	67	74	13	62
Entry rate 1971[d]	26	35	12	20
Exit rate 1971[e]	17	15	71	20

Table continued on next page.

Table 1.2 Continued

a "What do you expect to be doing five years from now: working, staying home, or something else?"

b See Table 1.1, footnote c.

c In this and subsequent tables the abbreviation ILF stands for "in the labor force"; OLF stands for "out of the labor force"; LFPR stands for "labor force participation rate."

d The entry rate is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of women who entered the labor force between 1967 and 1971 to all those out of the labor force in 1967. The actual number of women who entered the labor force can be computed from the information given:

1. LFPR 1967 x Total Number = Number ILF 1967.
2. Total Number - Number ILF 1967 = Number OLF 1967.
3. Number OLF 1967 x Entry Rate 1971 = Number OLF 1967/ILF 1971.

e The exit rate is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of women who left the labor force between 1967 and 1971 to all those in the labor force in 1967. The actual number of women who left the labor force can be computed from the information given:

1. LFPR 1967 x Total Number = Number ILF 1967.
2. Number ILF 1967 x Exit Rate 1971 = Number ILF 1967/OLF 1971.

f Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

in the labor force in 1967, were those who had predicted that they would be in the home five years later more or less likely to be out of the labor force than their counterparts who had said that they would be working?

The data indicate that regardless of race or marital status, there was a strong association between projected plans and both labor force exit and entry rates. Among the women who were out of the labor force in 1967, those who had believed that they would be working five years later had a higher proportion entering the work force than those who had stated that they would be at home. Among black married women, for example, the entry rate of those who had believed they would be working was 38 percent, in contrast to the entry rate of 23 percent among those who had stated they would be in the home. Furthermore, with only one exception, among the women who were in the labor force in 1967, those who had expected to be at home five years later had a higher proportion leaving the work force than those who had expected to be working. For instance, among white nonmarried women, the exit rate of those who had anticipated being in the home was 64 percent, whereas the exit rate of those who had expected to be working was only 9 percent.

Two important points emerge from the tables presented thus far. The majority of women who were in the labor force in 1967 were also there in 1971 and the majority were able in 1967 to anticipate their major activity several years later.

III CHILDREN

Turning to an examination of the relationship between labor force status and variables relevant to later chapters, we focus first upon the impact of children on women's labor force behavior. The unique nature of the longitudinal data permits an important investigation into this relationship--namely an analysis of the changes in women's labor force participation that are associated with changes in both the number and age distribution of children over time.

Age of Youngest Child and Number of Children in 1967

Table 1.3 presents longitudinal data on labor force participation over the 1967-1971 period as it relates to both the number of children and the age of the youngest child in 1967. Here we see that for both whites and blacks, the probability of being in the labor force in all three survey dates was a function of the presence or absence of preschool children as well as the number of children under 18 years of age. Although the presence of children aged 6 to 13 exerted a negative influence on the probability of being in the labor force, the difference between the participation rates of those women and others with children between 14 and 17 was not significant. However, a significant difference in participation rates was associated with the presence of a preschool

Table 1.3 Number of Survey Weeks in Labor Force between 1967 and 1971, by Age of Youngest Child 1967, Number of Children 1967, and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Age of youngest child and number of children under 18 years in 1967	Labor market experience between 1967 and 1971					
	Total number[b,d]	Percentage distribution				
		Total percentage	ILF three survey dates	ILF two survey dates	ILF one survey date	ILF no survey date
	WHITES					
Total with children under 18 years						
Total or average	2,685	100	31	16	16	37
1 child	507	100	43	16	11	30
2 children	827	100	35	15	15	35
3 or more children	1,351	100	25	16	18	41
Children less than 6 years						
Total or average	1,155	100	18	15	18	49
1 child	76	100	24	14	11	51
2 children	265	100	19	14	14	53
3 or more children	814	100	18	16	20	47
Children 6 to 13 years						
Total or average	1,239	100	40	17	15	29
1 child	214	100	45	17	11	27
2 children	496	100	41	16	16	27
3 or more children	529	100	36	17	15	32
Children 14 to 17 years						
Total or average	291	100	49	15	10	27
1 child	217	100	48	15	11	27
2 children	66	100	55	12	8	26
3 or more children	8	c	c	c	c	c

Table continued on next page.

Table 1.3 Continued

Age of youngest child and number of children under 18 years in 1967	Labor market experience between 1967 and 1971					
	Total number[b,d]	Percentage distribution				
		Total percentage	ILF three survey dates	ILF two survey dates	ILF one survey date	ILF no survey date
	BLACKS					
Total with children under 18 years						
Total or average	970	100	49	17	13	21
1 child	162	100	62	12	14	12
2 children	180	100	62	13	10	16
3 or more children	628	100	41	20	13	26
Children less than 6 years						
Total or average	485	100	37	20	15	29
1 child	31	100	60	18	11	11
2 children	48	100	52	11	16	21
3 or more children	406	100	33	21	15	32
Children 6 to 13 years						
Total or average	392	100	61	15	11	12
1 child	71	100	62	10	18	10
2 children	106	100	70	12	7	11
3 or more children	215	100	55	19	12	14
Children 14 to 17 years						
Total or average	93	100	58	13	9	21
1 child	60	100	62	11	10	16
2 children	26	100	48	19	6	27
3 or more children	7	c	c	c	c	c

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[a] Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 with at least one child less than 18 years of age in 1967.

[b] See Table 1.1, footnote c.

[c] Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

[d] Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

child in the base year, 1967. For example, among women with preschool children, 18 percent of the whites were in the labor force all three survey dates and for blacks the proportion was 37 percent--rates of participation which were significantly lower than those for their counterparts whose youngest child was either 6 to 13 or 14 to 17.

The number of children under 18 years of age in a family also had a negative impact on the probability of continuous labor market activity. Ignoring for a moment the age of the youngest child, we see that the proportion of white women with one child who remained in the labor force all three survey dates was 43 percent, but among women with three or more children in the family the proportion was only 25 percent. The respective percentages for blacks were 62 and 41. In addition, as the number of children in a family increased from one to two and from two to three or more, there was a significant reduction in the probability of being in the labor force all three survey dates among white women. Among blacks a significant reduction in the proportion in the labor force all three survey dates occurred only as the number of children increased from two to three or more.

When both number of children and age of the youngest child are controlled simultaneously, the effect of the number of children appears to be dominated by the effect of the children's ages. Although the probability of being in the labor force all three survey dates for women with a particular age category of children declined as the number of children increased, the relationship did not appear to be significant. For example, while 24 percent of the white women with a single preschool child were in the labor force on all three survey dates compared to 18 percent among those with three or more children of which the youngest was under six, the difference is not significant given the sample sizes. However, when one compares the effect of the presence of one preschool child with the effect of one child whose age is either between 6 and 13 or between 14 and 17, one sees a dramatic increase in the proportion of white women in the labor force on all three survey dates (24 percent versus 45 and 48 percent, respectively).

An exception to this generalization occurred in the labor force behavior of black women with preschool children. For this group, the significant decline in the labor force participation behavior over the three survey dates was dependent upon the presence of at least three or more children. For example, 60 percent of the black women with only one preschool child were in the labor force all three survey dates, a participation rate not significantly different from those of women with either one child 6 to 13 or 14 to 17. On the other hand, when there were three or more children in the family, the youngest of whom was less than six, there was a significantly smaller proportion of black women in the labor force all three survey dates relative to those whose youngest child was in either of the other two age categories.

Age of Youngest Child and Changing Child Care Responsibilities

Given that the age and number of children in 1967 had a notable impact on women's labor force participation over the 1967-1971 period, it is appropriate to inquire into the extent to which changes in family composition were similarly related to women's labor force behavior. Table 1.4 measures the impact of various changes in the family's child care responsibilities on labor force participation given the age of the youngest child in 1967.[6]

The precise definition of the measure "child care responsibilities," is presented in Appendix E. Here it is sufficient to note that the variable takes into account both the number and the age distribution of children in a family and allows for two possibilities: child care responsibilities may have increased or decreased between 1967 and 1971.

It was initially hypothesized that an increase in the family's child care responsibilities would be accompanied by a reduction in the labor force participation rate of women, while a decrease in child care responsibilities would be associated with an increase in the labor force participation rate of women. Moreover, since the labor force participation rate in the base year is conditional on the age of the youngest child, it was also expected that an increase in child care responsibilities (such as the birth of a child) between 1967 and 1971 would have the greatest probability of lowering the participation rate among women who had only older children in 1967. Furthermore, a decrease in child care responsibilities (such as all children reaching school age) between 1967 and 1971 was expected to have the greatest probability of raising the participation rate in 1971 among women who had only younger children in 1967. The data presented in Table 1.4 confirm these hypotheses.

While labor force participation rates between 1967 and 1971 increased with a reduction in child care responsibilities and decreased with an increase in child care responsibilities, the magnitude of the change was a function of the age of the youngest child in 1967. The most pronounced effect of an increase in child care responsibilities occurred among white women with no children under 18 in 1967. For example, the labor force participation of this group of women who had experienced an increase in child care responsibilities dropped from 71 percent in 1967 to 45 percent in 1971. But among white women with preschool children in 1967 who had experienced an increase in child

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[6] To simplify the presentation, labor force activity in the intervening survey year, 1969, was omitted, thereby restricting the comparison to 1967 and 1971.

Table 1.4 Comparative Labor Force Status 1967-1971, by Age of Youngest Child in 1967, Change in Child Care Responsibilities, and Race[a]

Comparative labor force status, 1967 and 1971	Age of youngest child in 1967							
	Less than 6 years		6-13 years		14-17 years		No children or children 18 years or older	
	Child care responsibilities							
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	WHITES							
Total number[b,d]	71	874	51	961	9	280	39	0
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	13	23	24	45	c	51	39	--
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	70	48	43	31	c	27	23	--
LFPR 1967	25	29	43	53	c	60	71	--
LFPR 1971	19	46	37	60	c	63	45	--
Entry rate 1971[e]	8	33	24	33	c	31	c	--
Exit rate 1971[f]	c	22	c	16	c	16	44	--
	BLACKS							
Total percent[b,d]	22	356	24	303	2	89	12	0
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	c	45	c	66	c	60	c	--
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	c	29	c	18	c	23	c	--
LFPR 1967	c	56	c	76	c	71	c	--
LFPR 1971	c	60	c	72	c	64	c	--
Entry rate 1971[e]	c	35	c	27	c	19	c	--
Exit rate 1971[f]	c	20	c	14	c	18	c	--

a Respondents interviewed in 1967, 1969, and 1971.
b See Table 1.1, footnote c.
c Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.
d Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.
e See Table 1.2, footnote d, for the definition of entry rate.
f See Table 1.2, footnote e, for the definition of exit rate.

care responsibilities between 1967 and 1971, the labor force participation rate declined by only 6 percentage points (25 to 19 percent) between the two years.

On the other hand, the most pronounced effect of a decrease in child care responsibilities occurred among white women with preschool children in 1967. Their participation rate rose from 29 to 46 percent between the two years. In contrast, among white women with children between 14 and 17 years of age in 1967, those whose child care responsibilities had decreased by 1971 had an increased participation rate of only 3 percentage points (60 to 63 percent).

Education and Changing Child Care Responsibilities

Numerous studies have demonstrated that the labor force participation rate of women is positively related to levels of education.[7] This positive relationship is explained primarily by the higher wages and the better jobs which are available to women with more education. Although the positive effect exists regardless of marital status, the differences associated with education are not as marked among nonmarried women.

The labor force participation rate of a married woman is in part conditional on the relative contribution she can make to the family's overall economic well being. Thus the probability that a college educated woman will be in the labor force is higher, the lower the earnings of her husband. Since a black married woman is more likely than a white married woman to have a husband with less education than herself, the relative contribution of a black woman's earnings to family income is likely to be higher than that of a white woman.[8] Therefore, for any level of education the labor force activity of black married women is expected to be higher than that of white married women. Furthermore, one would expect to find the labor force participation rate of black women to be less sensitive to changes in the family's child care responsibilities, given the importance of the black woman's earnings to total family economic well-being.

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[7] For example, refer to William G. Bowen and T. Aldrich Finegan, The Economics of Labor Force Participation (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969), pp. 114-27, 254-60; James A. Sweet, Women in the Labor Force (New York: Seminar Press, 1973); Jacob Mincer, "Labor Force Participation of Married Women: A Study of Labor Supply," Aspects of Labor Economics (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1962), pp. 63-105.

[8] This relationship is confirmed in James A. Sweet's work as well as in the NLS data. For white women in the NLS sample, the median ratio of wife's earnings to husband's earnings was between .40 and .49 regardless of the woman's educational attainment. For black married women, however, the median ratio varied from .55 for those with less than a high school education to .85 among those with some college. Sweet, Women in the Labor Force, pp. 190-91. The NLS results were estimated, using husband's and wife's earnings for 1971.

In Table 1.5 the impact of changes in child care responsibilities for women with different levels of education is presented. Other studies have suggested that the higher the level of a woman's education, the more time she will devote to activities associated with the upbringing of her preschool children.[9] In other words, it is suggested that among women with children under 6 years of age, those with a high level of education will have a lower participation rate than women with fewer years of schooling.

On the basis of empirical evidence from these studies, it seems reasonable to hypothesize that the reduction in labor market activity caused by an increase in child care responsibilities would be greater, the higher the level of the mother's education. Furthermore, given the better jobs and higher earnings potential of women with some college education, it is hypothesized that a reduction in child care responsibilities would have a greater effect among women with some college education than those with less than high school.

Table 1.5 tends to support both hypotheses. Among the women who experienced an increase in family child care responsibilities over the period, the labor force participation rate of those who had 13 or more years of schooling declined from 46 percent in 1967 to 34 percent in 1971. For those with less than high school education who experienced an increase in child care responsibilities, no change occurred in the labor force participation rate between 1967 and 1971. It remained at 32 percent.

Among women whose child care responsibilities decreased, the magnitude of the increase in the labor force participation rate was positively related to the level of the mother's education. The increase among white women with less than a high school education was 7 percentage

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[9] Dennis N. DeTray, "Child Quality and the Demand for Children," Journal of Political Economy 81(1973):70-95; Reuben Gronau, "The Effect of Children on the Housewife's Value of Time," Journal of Political Economy 81(1973):168-97; Arleen Leibowitz, "Home Investments in Children," Journal of Political Economy 82(1974):111-31; C. Russell Hill and Frank P. Stafford, "Allocation of Time to Preschool Children and Educational Opportunity," Journal of Human Resources 9(Summer 1974):323-41.

Table 1.5 Comparative Labor Force Status 1967 and 1971, by Highest Year of School Completed, Changes in Child Care Responsibilities, and Race[a]

Comparative labor force status, 1967 and 1971	0-11 years		12 years		13 or more years	
	Child care responsibilities					
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	WHITES					
Total number[b,d]	40	636	80	1,036	50	439
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	13	33	24	37	29	40
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	50	38	50	38	49	36
LFPR 1967	32	44	44	44	46	44
LFPR 1971	32	51	31	55	34	59
Entry rate 1971[e]	28	32	12	33	8	35
Exit rate 1971[f]	c	25	44	16	c	11
	BLACKS					
Total number[b,d]	34	491	17	190	8	66
Percent ILF 1967 and 1971	55	49	c	61	c	78
Percent OLF 1967 and 1971	24	28	c	21	c	6
LFPR 1967	63	62	c	68	c	84
LFPR 1971	63	59	c	72	c	86
Entry rate 1971[e]	c	27	c	35	c	c
Exit rate 1971[f]	c	22	c	11	c	8

[a] Respondents interviewed in 1967, 1969, and 1971.

[b] See Table 1.1, footnote c.

[c] Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

[d] Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

[e] See Table 1.2, footnote d, for the definition of entry rate.

[f] See Table 1.2, footnote e, for the definition of exit rate.

points (44 percent in 1967 and 51 percent in 1971). For those with some college, the labor force participation rate increased by 15 percentage points (from 44 percent in 1967 to 59 percent in 1971). Thus, the proportional increase among women with some college education was more than twice that of women with less than a high school education.

IV OCCUPATION

Typicality of Occupation

The extent to which women are committed to work outside the home has been shown in the previous section to be related to their child care responsibilities. It has also been shown that higher levels of education and an increase in child care responsibilities interact to produce a stronger negative impact on participation in the labor force than the interaction of an increase in child care responsibilities and lower levels of education.

While earlier researchers have suggested that failure to participate continuously in the labor force has led to women's relatively low status in the hierarchy of occupations, it has recently been hypothesized that the causal relationship may work in the opposite direction; that is, the kinds of jobs which women have traditionally held may have led to their lack of commitment to the labor force.[10] According to this interpretation, women in typically female occupations may enjoy little job satisfaction, receive relatively low wages, and have few opportunities for advancement. Therefore, they would have few incentives for remaining in the labor force continuously unless doing so were essential to their economic well being.

Table 1.6 presents data relevant to this hypothesis. It shows the number of survey weeks women were in the labor force over the 1967-1971 period, by the typicality of their current occupation if they were in the labor force in 1967 and by their last occupation if they were not in the labor force in 1967.[11]

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[10] For example, see Work in America, Report of a Special Task Force to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1973), p. 59.

[11] By definition the women in the labor force all three survey dates are categorized according to their 1967 occupation. Similarly, by definition, women out of the labor force on all three survey dates are classified according to their last job prior to 1967.

Table 1.6 Number of Years in Labor Force between 1967 and 1971 by Highest Year of School Completed, Typicality of Occupation, and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Typicality of current (or last) occupation	Labor market experience between 1967 and 1971					
	Total number[b]	Total percentage	ILF three survey dates	ILF two survey dates	ILF one survey date	OLF three survey dates
	WHITES					
	All educational groups					
Total or average[d]	3,223	100	36	16	14	34
Typical	2,233	100	38	16	14	33
Atypical	568	100	42	17	14	27
Other	273	100	27	19	22	33
	0-11 years					
Total or average[d]	1,182	100	33	17	15	35
Typical	684	100	36	19	14	31
Atypical	288	100	39	18	15	28
Other	104	100	29	17	20	33
	12 years					
Total or average[d]	1,417	100	37	15	14	34
Typical	1,059	100	37	14	14	35
Atypical	203	100	46	16	12	27
Other	131	100	23	20	22	34
	13 or more years					
Total or average[d]	616	100	39	16	14	31
Typical	487	100	41	15	13	32
Atypical	77	100	40	18	12	29
Other	38	100	32	19	24	25

Table continued on next page.

Table 1.6 Continued

Typicality of current (or last) occupation	Labor market experience between 1967 and 1971: Total number[b]	Total percentage	ILF three survey dates	ILF two survey dates	ILF one survey date	OLF three survey dates
	BLACKS					
	All educational groups					
Total or average[d]	1,227	100	52	17	12	19
Typical	920	100	54	17	11	17
Atypical	214	100	53	19	10	18
Other	45	100	46	19	16	19
	0-11 years					
Total or average[d]	844	100	45	19	14	21
Typical	638	100	48	19	13	20
Atypical	151	100	42	22	15	22
Other	24	c	c	c	c	c
	12 years					
Total or average[d]	261	100	59	13	9	19
Typical	178	100	60	13	11	17
Atypical	53	100	69	13	4	14
Other	16	c	c	c	c	c
	13 or more years					
Total or average[d]	116	100	79	12	3	6
Typical	101	100	80	12	2	6
Atypical	10	c	c	c	c	c
Other	5	c	c	c	c	c

[a] Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971.

[b] See Table 1.1, footnote c.

[c] Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

[d] Total sample size includes those whose occupation is not ascertainable.

Examining first all educational categories combined, we see that white women in atypical occupations had a significantly greater than average proportion in the labor force all three years and a significantly smaller than average proportion out of the labor force all three years. Neither was found to be true for black women in atypical occupations. Thus aggregate data suggest that a stronger relationship between type of occupation and labor force commitment exists for white than for black women.

Within racial groups different patterns of labor force stability emerge across educational categories. Among white women with either 0 to 11 or 12 years of schooling, those in atypical occupations in 1967 had a slightly higher probability of being in the labor force all three survey dates than their counterparts in typical jobs. Of the white women with a high school diploma, for example, 46 percent of those in atypical jobs were in the labor force in each of the three survey weeks whereas 37 percent of those in typical jobs fell into this labor force status category.

Among the black women with 12 years of schooling the direction of the data is similar to that for white women of the same educational level. That is, proportionately more of the women in atypical than in typical occupations in 1967 were in the labor force all three years (69 versus 60 percent). For black women with 0 to 11 years of schooling, however, the situation is reversed. Those whose 1967 occupation was typically female had a slightly higher percentage in the labor force all three years (48 versus 42 percent).

Finally, for white women with 13 or more years of education, another variation occurred. While virtually no difference appeared in the percentages in the labor force all three years (41 versus 40 percent), proportionately fewer women whose last job had been atypical were out of the labor force all three years.

Thus, no systematic relationship seems to exist across educational groupings and the hypothesis presented earlier appears as an oversimplification of the structure of "attractive" jobs in the American labor market. Indeed, these and data shown subsequently suggest that a hierarchy of occupations exists with some jobs traditionally held by men being less desirable (in psychological terms at least) than those traditionally held by women. Furthermore, the data suggest that the type of typical or atypical occupation which a woman may hold may be dependent upon her race as well as her educational level.

CHAPTER TWO*

OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE, 1967-1971

Over the past several years there has been a growing concern over the occupational distribution of women. Researchers have found that women tend to be concentrated in a relatively small number of occupations. In 1960, for example, 51.5 percent of the women in the labor force were employed in only 32 of the almost 300 occupations listed by the Bureau of the Census.[1] As a consequence of this concentration, women have been overrepresented relative to men in some jobs and underrepresented in others. As late as 1970, for instance, while 97 percent of the professional nurses and 98 percent of the receptionists were women, less than 5 percent of the architects and 1 percent of the carpenters were female.[2] On the basis of such data as these, some researchers and policy makers have concluded that society has traditionally viewed certain jobs as "appropriate" for women. This view has probably been both a cause and a consequence of their concentration among few occupations.

Coincident with research on this topic has been statutory action to bring about a more equitable occupational distribution. For example, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act provides that sex-segregated columns in the help-wanted sections of newspapers represent a form of discrimination. It was hoped that elimination of this practice would lead to an increasing number of women applying for and employed in "male" jobs and conversely, an increasing number of men applying for and employed in "female" jobs.

But attempts to alter women's occupational distribution have been motivated only in part by civil rights concerns. It has also been found that weekly earnings of workers in "female intensive" industries are lower than those in "male intensive" industries and that within given industries typically female jobs tend to yield lower weekly wages than typically male jobs.[3] Thus it has been recognized that changes in occupational assignments of women offer one means by which their earnings can be increased.

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*This chapter was written by Carol L. Jusenius.

[1] Valarie Kincade Oppenheimer, "The Sex-Labelling of Jobs," Industrial Relations 7(May 1973):220.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, Subject Reports, Final Report PC(2)-7A, Occupational Characteristics (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office), Table 1. Figures for each occupation have been reclassified into 1960 occupational classifications according to distributions shown in John A. Priebe, Joan Heinkel, and Stanley Greene, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, U.S. Bureau of the Census Technical Paper no. 26 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972).

In view of the importance of this issue, an inquiry into the extent to which there has been an alteration in the occupational assignments of women in the recent past has become necessary. An analysis of the socioeconomic consequences of such changes is also critical. This chapter is devoted to such an analysis. We examine the changes that occurred between 1967 and 1971 in the distribution of women (who were 30 to 44 years of age in 1967) between traditionally female and traditionally male occupations--termed here "typical" and "atypical" occupations, respectively.

To delineate typical and atypical occupations, we used the proportion of the labor force in 1970 which was female (38.1 percent) as our reference point.[4] Any occupation in 1970 in which at least 43.1 percent (38.1 + 5 percent) of the incumbents were women was defined as a typical occupation for women. (This category contains 66 of the 295 three-digit occupational categories used by the Census Bureau in 1960.) Any occupation in which 33.1 percent (38.1 - 5 percent) or fewer of the incumbents were women was defined as an atypical occupation. The residual category contained 11 occupations--those in which women represented 33.2 to 43.0 percent of the workers. These occupations were considered neither traditionally female nor traditionally male and hence were termed "other."

I CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, 1967-1971

Table 2.1 presents summary data on the occupational distribution of women who were wage and salary workers in both 1967 and 1971. The major point that emerges from this table is the variant trends for white and black women over this four-year period. While the proportion of white women in atypical occupations increased by 4 percentage points, the proportion of black women in atypical occupations decreased by 3 percentage points.

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[3] Elizabeth Waldman and Beverly J. McEaddy, "Where Women Work--An Analysis by Industry and Occupation," Monthly Labor Review 97 (May 1974): 10-11.

[4] While researchers generally agree that the majority of jobs can be categorized as "traditionally female" or "traditionally male," no concensus has been reached on an operational definition of either. For example, while one author implicitly defined a female occupation as one in which 70 percent or more of the incumbents were women, (Oppenheimer, "Sex-Labelling of Jobs") others have used 32.8 percent (the proportion of the labor force which was female in 1960) as the criterion. See Roger D. Roderick and Joseph M. Davis, "Correlates of Atypical Job Assignment" (Columbus: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972), p. 4.

Table 2.1 Typicality of Occupational Assignment, by Year and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Year	Total number[b]	Total percent	Typical	Atypical	Other
	WHITES				
1967	1,014	100	77	19	4
1971	1,014	100	73	23	4
	BLACKS				
1967	565	100	79	18	3
1971	565	100	82	15	3

a Respondents employed as wage and salary workers in 1967 and 1971.

b Although the tables show number of sample cases rather than population estimates, all calculations (percentage distributions and means) are based on weighted observations.

Table 2.2, which disaggregates these data by levels of education, indicates that white women with 0 to 11 years of schooling experienced proportionately greater movement from typical to atypical occupations than women in the other two educational categories. As a result of this movement, by 1971, 34 percent of these women were in atypical jobs, compared with 26 percent in 1967. In contrast, among more highly educated women, the increase in the proportions in atypical occupations was more modest--only 2 or 3 percentage points.

This difference in proportions at least reflects in part the different labor markets in which the two groups participate. Women with little schooling tend to apply for and obtain jobs that require less skill or training and among which transferability is relatively great. The atypical jobs for which they would qualify would have as few skill requirements as the typical jobs they already held. In contrast, women with 13 or more years of education are more likely to have some degree

Table 2.2 Typicality of Occupation in 1971 by Typicality of Occupation in 1967 and Highest Year of School Completed and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

1971 1967	Total number[b]	Total percent	Typical	Atypical	Other	1967 percentage distribution
WHITES						
0-11 years						
Total or average	345	100	61	34	5	100
Typical	229	100	77	20	3	67
Atypical	96	100	26	70	3	27
Other	20	c	c	c	c	6
12 years						
Total or average	453[d]	100	78	18	4	100
Typical	365	100	88	11	1	80
Atypical	69	100	41	56	3	16
Other	18	c	c	c	c	4
13 or more years						
Total or average	215	100	82	15	3	100
Typical	185	100	91	8	1	85
Atypical	25	100	30	70	0	12
Other	5	c	c	c	c	3
BLACKS						
0-11 years						
Total or average	342	100	81	17	3	100
Typical	291	100	90	8	2	84
Atypical	46	100	26	72	2	14
Other	5	c	c	c	c	3
12 years						
Total or average	138	100	82	14	4	100
Typical	101	100	94	6	1	65
Atypical	29	100	59	34	8	31
Other	8	c	c	c	c	4
13 or more years						
Total or average	85	100	86	13	2	100
Typical	75	100	95	5	0	87
Atypical	7	c	c	c	c	11
Other	3	c	c	c	c	2

a Respondents employed as wage and salary workers in 1967 and 1971.
b See Table 2.1, footnote b.
c Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.
d Total includes those whose occupation is not ascertainable.

of specialized training and would thus have skills that are less transferable. In addition, they would tend to be interested in occupations which have a relatively high skill component. Thus, as institutional barriers-to-entry declined over the period for all women, the less educated found fewer barriers (in the form of training requirements) to atypical jobs than their more highly educated counterparts. To illustrate, it would be easier for a waitress to become a drill press operator than for a registered nurse to become a pharmacist.

While this argument could also apply to black women, the data in Table 2.2 indicate that regardless of educational level, little movement into atypical jobs occurred. Movement in the opposite direction--into typical jobs--appears to have occurred with greater frequency among the high school graduates than among those with 0 to 11 years of schooling.

A partial listing of the typical and atypical jobs which these women held helps clarify this result, for black women held atypical jobs in 1967 which could reasonably be viewed as less desirable than those held by their white counterparts (among those with 0 to 11 years of schooling, for example, farm laborers versus operatives).[5] Thus for black women, the reduction of racial barriers over the four-year period seems to have had a greater impact than the reduction of sex barriers; they appeared to have been able to move (and desirous of moving) into typically female jobs which had previously been closed to them. With the gradual decline of racial discrimination, black women in the least desirable atypical occupations may have been among the first to respond to new job possibilities and traditionally female occupations were their obvious choice, given society's view toward the propriety of certain occupations for women.

II CORRELATES OF OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE

Employer Change

Table 2.3[6] indicates that a substantial proportion of the occupational changes among white women were intrafirm. With only one exception (found among women with 0 to 11 years of schooling who moved into typical jobs) approximately 50 percent of those who shifted into or out of typical occupations were with the same employer in 1967 and 1971.

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[5] See Appendix F for examples of movement between types of occupations.

[6] In Tables 2.3 through 2.8 the total universe is restricted to those who were in either a typical or an atypical job in 1967 and 1971; that is, women in the "Other" occupational category have been excluded from the analysis.

Table 2.3 Comparative Employer Status, by Comparative Typicality of Occupation, 1967-1971 Highest Year of School Completed, and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Comparison of typicality of occupation, 1967-1971	Total number[b]	Total percent	Same employer	Different employer
	WHITES			
	All educational groups			
Total or average[d]	953[c]	100	63	37
Typical 1967 and 1971	667	100	65	35
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	99	100	50	50
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	61	100	48	52
Atypical 1967 and 1971	124	100	71	29
	0-11 years			
Total or average[d]	316	100	60	40
Typical 1967 and 1971	178	100	64	36
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	45	100	50	50
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	26	100	41	59
Atypical 1967 and 1971	67	100	64	36
	12 years			
Total or average[d]	428[c]	100	64	36
Typical 1967 and 1971	320	100	66	34
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	39	100	51	49
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	28	100	48	52
Atypical 1967 and 1971	39	100	74	26

Table continued on next page.

Table 2.3 Continued

Comparison of typicality of occupation, 1967-1971	Total number[b]	Total percent	Same employer	Different employer
	BLACKS			
	All educational groups			
Total or average[d]	541	100	60	40
Typical 1967 and 1971	429	100	62	39
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	33	100	31	69
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	36	100	45	55
Atypical 1967 and 1971	43	100	79	21
	0-11 years			
Total or average[d]	332	100	49	51
Typical 1967 and 1971	266	100	49	51
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	21	e	e	e
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	17	e	e	e
Atypical 1967 and 1971	28	100	76	24
	12 years			
Total or average[d]	127	100	67	33
Typical 1967 and 1971	93	100	70	31
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	7	e	e	e
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	17	e	e	e
Atypical 1967 and 1971	10	e	e	e

[a] Respondents employed as wage and salary workers in 1967 and 1971.

[b] See Table 2.1, footnote b.

[c] Total includes those whose occupation is not ascertainable.

[d] Unless noted otherwise, the total or average figures exclude women who were in the "Other" occupational category in either 1967 or 1971.

[e] Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

In contrast, among the black women it appears that changing type of occupation--either to or from a typical one--was much more likely to be accompanied by an employer change. Of the women who moved into atypical jobs, 69 percent changed employers. Of those who moved into typical jobs, the proportion changing employers was 55 percent.

These results are in part explained by the listing of occupational changes in Appendix F. Among white women, there were those whose movement into an atypical occupation appeared to be an intrafirm promotion, from operative to foreman, for example. Among the black women, however, the atypical jobs into which the women moved were considerably different from their previous, typical employment, from private household worker to operative, for example.

Job Attitudes

Table 2.4, which presents data on job attitudes, indicates that for all educational groups combined, the proportion of women highly satisfied with their jobs declined over the 1967-1971 period. This was found for every occupational category, with the greatest decrease (15 percentage points) occurring among white women in atypical jobs both years. The smallest declines (4 percentage points) were found among black women in the same occupational category as well as among white women who moved into atypical occupations.

The data also strongly suggest that the psychological rewards associated with atypical and typical jobs differ according to the educational attainment of the incumbents. Those atypical occupations open to women with 0 to 11 years of schooling appear to be less satisfying than typical jobs. In this educational category only those white women who switched to typical occupations experienced an increase in the percentage highly satisfied with their work. Furthermore, the greatest decline (16 percentage points) in the proportion of white women highly satisfied with their work was found among those who moved into atypical jobs.

The situation for white women with high school diplomas was the converse of that for their less educated counterparts: the atypical jobs available to high school graduates appear to be relatively more satisfying than the typically female jobs. Within this group only those who moved into atypical positions exhibited an increase in the proportion of women highly satisfied. Those who moved into typical jobs showed the greatest decline (20 percentage points) in the proportion highly satisfied.

Average Hourly Earnings

The economic benefits derived from atypical jobs are clear from Table 2.5. Regardless of race, in both 1967 and 1971 the average hourly earnings were higher for women in atypical jobs. For example, white women in atypical jobs both years earned on the average 51 cents more per hour in 1971 than those in typical jobs both years.

Table 2.4 Comparison of Job Attitude by Comparative Typicality of Occupation, 1967-1971, Highest Year of School Completed, and Race[a]

Comparison of typicality of occupation, 1967-1971	Total number[b]	Percent highly satisfied, 1967	Percent highly satisfied, 1971	Difference in percent highly satisfied: 1971-1967
	WHITES			
	All educational groups			
Total or average	953[c]	70	64	- 6
Typical 1967 and 1971	667	70	65	- 5
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	99	67	63	- 4
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	61	64	59	- 5
Atypical 1967 and 1971	124	74	59	-15
	0-11 years			
Total or average	316	65	57	- 8
Typical 1967 and 1971	178	69	61	- 8
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	45	62	46	-16
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	26	52	69	17
Atypical 1967 and 1971	67	62	50	-12
	12 years			
Total or average	428[c]	71	66	- 5
Typical 1967 and 1971	320	70	67	- 3
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	39	65	72	7
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	28	67	47	-20
Atypical 1967 and 1971	39	79	67	-12

Table continued on next page.

Table 2.4 Continued

Comparison of typicality of occupation, 1967-1971	Total number[b]	Percent highly satisfied, 1967	Percent highly satisfied, 1971	Difference in percent highly satisfied: 1971-1967
	BLACKS			
	All educational groups			
Total or average	541	59	52	- 7
Typical 1967 and 1971	429	61	53	- 8
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	33	55	48	- 7
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	36	67	58	- 9
Atypical 1967 and 1971	43	42	38	- 4
	0-11 years			
Total or average	332	58	45	-13
Typical 1967 and 1971	266	58	46	-12
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	21	d	d	d
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	17	d	d	d
Atypical 1967 and 1971	28	49	39	-10
	12 years			
Total or average	127	53	58	5
Typical 1967 and 1971	93	56	63	7
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	7	d	d	d
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	17	d	d	d
Atypical 1967 and 1971	10	d	d	d

a Respondents employed as wage and salary workers in 1967 and 1971.
b See Table 2.1, footnote b.
c Total includes those whose occupation is not ascertainable.
d Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

Table 2.5 Comparison of Average Hourly Rate of Pay, by Comparison of Typicality of Occupation, 1967-1971, Highest Year of School Completed, and Race[a]

Comparison of typicality of occupation, 1967-1971	Total number[b]	1967 hourly rate	1971 hourly rate	Average percent increase[d]
	WHITES			
	All educational groups			
Total or average	868[c]	$2.22	$3.00	40
Typical 1967 and 1971	599	2.20	2.94	39
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	92	2.13	2.92	40
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	59	2.13	2.79	32
Atypical 1967 and 1971	116	2.47	3.45	45
	0-11 years			
Total or average	295	$1.93	$2.58	41
Typical 1967 and 1971	161	1.84	2.50	44
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	44	2.00	2.65	40
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	25	1.80	2.33	32
Atypical 1967 and 1971	65	2.15	2.83	40
	12 years			
Total or average	396	$2.22	$2.94	36
Typical 1967 and 1971	296	2.20	2.88	35
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	35	2.05	2.77	38
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	27	2.32	2.83	23
Atypical 1967 and 1971	36	2.48	3.66	52

Table continued on next page.

Table 2.5 Continued

Comparison of typicality of occupation, 1967-1971	Total number[b]	1967 hourly rate	1971 hourly rate	Average percent increase[d]
	BLACKS			
	All educational groups			
Total or average	432	$1.80	$2.62	53
Typical 1967 and 1971	339	1.76	2.63	57
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	27	1.66	2.65	78
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	25	1.95	2.39	25
Atypical 1967 and 1971	41	2.09	2.75	32
	0-11 years			
Total or average	248	$1.36	$2.01	58
Typical 1967 and 1971	196	1.32	1.96	59
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	17	e	e	e
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	8	e	e	e
Atypical 1967 and 1971	27	1.71	2.33	39
	12 years			
Total or average	110	$1.91	$2.60	43
Typical 1967 and 1971	78	1.82	2.72	56
Typical 1967, atypical 1971	6	e	e	e
Atypical 1967, typical 1971	16	e	e	e
Atypical 1967 and 1971	10	e	e	e

a Respondents employed as wage and salary workers in 1967 and 1971. The universe excludes those whose rate of pay was not ascertainable in 1967 or 1971.

b See Table 2.1, footnote b.

c Total includes those whose occupation is not ascertainable.

d This figure is the mean of the respondents' average increases in their hourly rates of pay.

e Means not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

Average increases in earnings were not so systematically related to typicality of occupation. Among white women in the lowest educational group, those in typical occupations both years experienced the highest average increase, 44 percent. On the other hand, in the high school graduate category, the greatest average increase (52 percent) occurred for the group of women in atypical jobs in both years. Finally, among black women of all educational levels combined, the largest average increase in earnings (78 percent) was experienced by those who moved from typical to atypical occupations.

While there were variations in the occupational category that experienced the greatest wage improvement, there was no comparable variation in the type of occupational change which resulted in the lowest pay increases. In each race-educational group for which there were adequate data, women who moved from atypical into typical jobs experienced the smallest wage gain. In other words, women who changed from atypical to typical occupations consistently received smaller average increases in pay than their counterparts who moved from typical to atypical jobs.

The effects of occupational changes on the wage differential between black and white women are indicated by Table 2.6.[7] While the data suggest that, on the average, black women are "catching up" economically with white women, the rate of progress is not uniform across occupational categories. Black women who moved from typical into atypical occupations enjoyed the greatest relative wage gain. In 1971 their rate of pay was 90 percent that of all white women, whereas the corresponding ratio in 1967, when they held typically female jobs, was only 75 percent. In contrast, black women who moved into typical jobs actually experienced a deterioration in their relative wage position. By 1971 this group earned an hourly wage which was 81 percent that of all white women--a decline of 8 percentage points from 1967. Thus, whatever else can be said for the movement of black women into typical occupations, it is not improving their economic position relative to white women.

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[7] Because the number of sample cases of blacks in some of the occupational categories is too small to permit a breakdown by education, the ratios of black to white women's rate of pay are shown for all educational groups combined. It should be noted that the average hourly earnings of black women in each of the four occupational categories is expressed as a ratio to the average hourly earnings of all white women who were employed as wage and salary workers in 1967 and 1971.

Table 2.6 Ratio of Average Hourly Rate of Pay of Black Women in Occupational Groups to Average Hourly Rate of Pay of All White Women

Year	Total or average	Average hourly rate of pay of whites[a]	Typical 1967 and 1971	Typical 1967, atypical 1971	Atypical 1967, typical 1971	Atypical 1967 and 1971
1967	.82	$ 2.20	.80	.75	.89	.95
1971	.89	2.96	.89	.90	.81	.93

[a] Respondents employed as wage and salary workers in 1967 and 1971. Universe consists of all white women wage and salary workers in 1967 and 1971 for whom rate of pay data was ascertained. White women in the "Other" occupation category have been included in the calculations.

III SUMMARY

Over the past few years, wide publicity has been accorded to women who moved in into traditionally male occupations. One would expect that this process would occur principally among young women at the beginning of their careers. Yet it is interesting that even among women in their thirties and forties there was some movement from typical to atypical occupations between 1967 and 1971. To be sure, there was also movement in the opposite direction which, in the case of black women, was even more pronounced. Nevertheless, for the cohort as a whole there was a net increase in the proportion of women in atypical jobs. For whites, this amounted to 4 percentage points.

As is clear from the previous discussions, the numbers of sample cases of women who made the specified types of occupational change are perilously small to support confident generalizations. Nonetheless, several conclusions appear to be warranted. First, there is the racial difference in direction of movement to which we have alluded. White women showed a small increase in the proportion in atypical jobs, but precisely the reverse was true among the black women. Thus the data are suggestive of a trend toward replacing white with black women in typically female jobs as the former move into atypical occupations.

Furthermore, in each race-education group for which there were sufficient data, women who moved from typically female into atypical occupations experienced a higher average wage increase than women who moved in the opposite direction. Moreover, among the nonchangers, women who were in atypical occupations enjoyed higher average hourly earnings both in 1967 and 1971 than their counterparts in typical occupations. Thus, these data confirm other findings: as a result of their occupational position, women in typically female jobs are at an economic disadvantage relative to their counterparts in atypical occupations.[8]

Evidence on the psychological consequences of holding a "female" rather than a "male" job is conflicting. Among high school graduates, it appears that proportionately more women in atypical than in typical jobs are highly satisfied with their work, but the reverse is true among women with fewer years of schooling. Data limitations, however, preclude a definite generalization.

Finally, the comparison of rates of pay for black and white women indicated that the slight movement of blacks into typically female jobs was not reducing the wage differential between the races. Indeed, those black women in atypical occupations in both years were the closest to wage parity with all white women.

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[8] Waldman and McEaddy, "Where Women Work," pp. 10-11.

CHAPTER THREE[*]

CHILD CARE AND THE NEED FOR DAY CARE CENTERS AND HOMES IN 1971

I INTRODUCTION

The history of day care in the United States spans more than a century. In the 1800's, day care centers financed by parent fees and private donations were established to provide custodial care for the children of female factory workers and to assist in the socialization of children of recent immigrants.[1] These early centers were representative of a philanthropic interest in the special needs of the poor and the disadvantaged for some form of care for their young children. This interest has persisted into the 20th century and is embodied in recent amendments to the Social Security Act authorizing day care assistance under Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Day care's history in the United States has also been associated with compensatory assistance for children with physical, psychological, or economic handicaps. This concern was first reflected in national legislation during the 1930 Depression, when day care facilities were established for children of unemployed parents. This early version of Head Start relied on unemployed school teachers and provided compensatory nutritional, educational, and health care programs.

Interest in day care has tended to culminate during periods of national crises or emergencies. Day care centers were established by private citizens, hospitals, and church groups during the Civil War to assist women workers. Centers were also provided during World War I by local and state governments, to facilitate employment of mothers. It was not until the 1930 Depression and World War II that national emergency day care legislation was enacted. The emergency nature of this legislation was always clearly recognized both in the initial congressional debate and the later debate regarding the cessation of funding.[2] Thus, with the end of the War, the improved economic situation, and the widespread withdrawal of women from the labor force, national funding for day care was terminated. Without federal moneys, the majority of states and localities were forced to close their wartime day care centers. The major exceptions were the state of California and the city of New York.

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[*] This chapter was written by Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr.

[1] This introduction highlights the historical development of day care in the United States. For a more comprehensive discussion refer to the following: Virginia Kerr, "One Step Forward--Two Steps Back: Child Care's Long American History," in Foreign and Domestic Infant and Early Childhood Development Policies, edited by Pamela Roby (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1973), pp. 157-71; and Elinor C. Guggenheimer, "The Battle for Day Care," The Nation, May 7, 1973, pp. 594-97.

Renewed interest in day care has been sparked by two national developments: the War Against Poverty and the Women's Rights movement. These movements echo the many conflicts which have been so much a part of day care's history in the United States. One conflict has been between the reality of large numbers of mothers working, the majority out of economic necessity, and the American mythology that sanctifies the family and motherhood.[3] Another conflict centers on the orientation of a national child care program. Should such a program provide custodial or developmental care? A custodial program has as its primary objective the removal of the constraining effect of small children on the labor force participation of women, while a developmental one has as its objective the provision of a stimulating educational environment. Although this conflict may seem trivial, it has important cost and staffing implications. The cost per child and the quality of the staff increase in direct proportion to the amount of developmental care offered.[4]

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[2] "In one Congressional discussion of Lanham Act day care, Carl Hayden remarked that 'it is entirely proper that the Federal Government should appropriate child care money because Congress declared war, child care is a war problem, support will cease with the end.'" Kerr, "One Step Forward," p. 165. Carl Hayden's remarks were taken from the U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee of Education and Labor, Hearings on S876, A Bill to Provide for the War Time Care and Protection of Children of Mothers Employed in War Areas in the United States and for Other Purposes, 78th Congress, 1st Session (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1943).

[3] Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique (New York: W. W. Norton, Inc., 1963); Viola Klein, The Feminine Character: History of an Ideology (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1972); Edmund Dahlstrom, ed., The Changing Roles of Men and Women (Boston: Beacon Press, 1971); Elizabeth Janeway, Man's World, Woman's Place: A Study in Social Mythology (New York: Dell Publishing Company, Inc., 1971); and Ann D. Gordon, Mari Jo Buhle, and Nancy E. Schrom, "Women in American Society," Radical America 5 (no. 4), available as reprint 94 from Warner Modular Publications, Andover, Massachusetts, 1973.

Current patterns of child care take place within this historical context, which has been molded and shaped by events, attitudes, and values reflected in current preferences and behavior. We begin this chapter with an analysis of the dominant role of the family as a means of child care and how this role is affected by the number of children, other relatives living in the home or local community, marital dissolution and hours worked by the mother. The next section examines the factors associated with the utilization of day care centers or homes by women in our sample who were in the labor force in 1971. This is followed by a discussion of the willingness to use day care centers among mothers currently using other forms of care while they work. The discussion then turns to the issue of inadequate child care as a constraining influence on female labor supply. A brief summary concludes the chapter.

II CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS UTILIZED BY WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE IN 1971

Historically the family has been the principal resource for the care of children when the mother worked.[5] In the 1971 NLS survey, of the women with preschool-aged children who were in the labor force, 46 percent of the whites and 56 percent of the blacks arranged for their children to be cared for either in their own home or by a relative or in the home of a relative (Table 3.1). Approximately nine-tenths of these arrangements were made in the child's own home. Thus, despite the rapid rise during the last decade in the rate of labor force participation among mothers of preschool children, there has been no dramatic shift away from the family as the main source of care for preschool children. The same conclusion holds for school-aged children.

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[4] Mary Potter Rowe and Ralph D. Husby, "Economics of Child Care: Costs, Needs, and Issues," in Child Care--Who Cares?, edited by Pamela Roby, pp. 98-122.

[5] The dominance of the family as a child care resource has been found in all major child care studies conducted since World War II. Henry C. Lajewski, Child Care Arrangements of Full-Time Working Mothers (Washington, D.C.: Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1959); Low and Spindler, Child Care Arrangements; and Westinghouse Learning Corporation and Westat Research, Inc., Day Care Survey--1970.

Table 3.1 Child Care Arrangements, by Age of Youngest Child, and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	WHITES		BLACKS	
	Age of youngest child		Age of youngest child	
	LT6	6 to 13	LT6	6 to 13
Total number[c]	187	705	125	287
Total percent[b]	100	100	100	100
Care in child's home	61	75	64	76
By family member	41	48	47	59
Father	14	13	9	13
Older sibling	11	18	15	28
Other relative	7	5	12	12
Mother after school	2	12	4	6
Combination of family members	7	1	8	0
By nonrelative	10	6	6	2
By relative and nonrelative	8	1	10	1
Child cares for self without supervision	2	21	1	15
Care outside the child's home	39	25	36	24
In someone else's home	18	9	15	11
Relative's home	5	4	9	8
Nonrelative's home	13	5	6	3
Organized group day care	9	2	12	1
Public day care center/home	1	0	2	1
Private day care center/home	4	2	3	1
Group day care combined with other means	4	0	7	0
Mother cares for child at work	7	10	4	8
Other single means or combinations	6	4	4	3

a Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 who were in the labor force in 1971 with at least one child under 18 years of age.

b Although the totals show number of sample cases rather than population estimates, all calculations (percentage distributions and means) are based on weighted observations.

c Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

A measure of the relative value that individuals attach to the family as a provider of child care may be obtained from information collected in the 1971 survey. Women who were in the labor force and who had at least one child under 18 years of age were asked about their preferences for an alternative form of child care to their existing arrangement. We would expect to find a greater proportion of those women using nonfamily sources of child care to prefer some other arrangement than those using care in their own homes by a family member or care in a relative's home. Furthermore, of those using nonfamily sources we expect to find a higher proportion preferring family means of care as their alternative rather than other means.

The overwhelming majority of women, regardless of race, were content with their existing arrangement (Table 3.2). Nine percent of the whites and 8 percent of the blacks preferred an alternative form of care. If satisfaction with a current arrangement is assumed to be negatively related to preference for an alternative, women using family forms of care were the most satisfied. For example, among white women 4 percent of those whose children were cared for in their own homes preferred some other means of child care compared to 30 percent of those whose children were cared for in the home of a nonrelative. Among white users of day care centers and homes, 16 percent wished to have an alternative arrangement. In a table not shown here, we examined the type of alternative arrangement preferred. The majority not using in-family care, who preferred some other means of care, wished to use a family source.

Departure from the family as the principal provider of child care are largely the result of demographic factors which affect the availability of family personnel to care for children while the mother works outside the home. These factors include number of children in the household, marital status, the presence of other relatives in the household, and the availability of relatives not living in the household. In addition to these demographic characteristics of the family, the economic variable which appears most important in the determination of child care utilization is number of hours worked by the mother.[6]

Effect of Number of Children

For mothers of preschool children, the impact on the type of child care of family size as measured by number of children under age 18 could only be examined for whites, for there are too few black women in some of the categories for reliable estimates. The dramatic effect of

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[6] Two other economic variables were tested, weeks worked and number of survey dates in the labor force. The results are presented in Appendix Tables 2 and 3.

Table 3.2 Preference for Alternate Form of Child Care, by Type of Current Arrangement and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	WHITES		BLACKS	
	Total number[d]	Percent preferring an alternate[b]	Total number[d]	Percent preferring an alternate[b]
All respondents	1,175	9	504	8
Care in own home				
Total or average	432	4	234	8
By father	137	2	47	1
By sibling	141	4	93	9
By other relative	53	4	59	8
By family and nonfamily means	47	7	25	11
By nonrelative	54	9	10	c
Care in another person's home				
Total or average	89	19	47	16
By relative	36	3	31	8
By nonrelative	53	30	16	c
Other arrangements				
Total or average	626	11	205	6
Group day care home or center	43	16	23	b
Child cares for self	334	13	101	7
Mother cares for child at work	93	7	32	7
Mother cares for child after school	96	6	30	0
Other	60	14	19	c

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[a] Respondents employed in 1971 with at least one child under 18 years of age.

[b] See Table 3.1, footnote b.

[c] Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

[d] Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response is nonascertainable.

the lack of an older sibling is illustrated by a comparison of the child care arrangements used by families in which there was only one child under six with families in which there were three or more children, the youngest of which was under six (Table 3.3). In single child families, women increased their reliance on care outside the home. The use of care in the home of a nonrelative was only 8 percent in families with three or more children compared to 38 percent in single child families. Assistance of the father in the care of young children tended to be positively associated with increasing numbers of children under 18. Whereas only 6 percent of the fathers in single child households cared for the child while the mother worked, 18 percent of those in families with three or more children did so.[7]

For white mothers of children 6 to 13, the absence of an older sibling was associated with a significant increase in the proportion leaving their child to care for him- or herself without supervision. The proportions increased from 14 percent when there were three or more children to 26 percent if there was only one child 6 to 13. In addition, the proportion cared for in someone else's home was 5 percent in families with three or more children compared to 14 percent in single child households.

For black mothers, the absence of older siblings to care for children 6 to 13, increased the likelihood of child care in another person's home. The proportion using this form of care was 6 percent if there were three or more children compared to 29 percent if only one child aged 6 to 13.

Examination of the data on racial differences in child care utilization, when age and number of children under 18 are controlled, yields the following conclusions. First, in large families (those with three or more children) no significant difference in child care was noted among those families whose youngest child was less than six. Second, significantly more black than white women (19 versus 5 percent) with only a single child aged 6 to 13 used care in a relative's home.

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[7] This difference in paternal care may be a reflection of the socioeconomic bias in the comparison. Large families tend to be of lower socioeconomic status (SES) than small families. The greater care by fathers may be indicative of the greater likelihood of unemployment and temporary layoffs among males of low SES. As Arleen Leibowitz's research indicates the actual amount of time spent per child on child care may be higher among high SES fathers than low SES fathers. See Arleen Leibowitz, "Education and Home Production," American Economic Review 64(May 1974):243-50. Thus the difference reported above does not necessarily reflect a greater amount of time per child on the part of low SES fathers, but rather a difference in the timing during the day or week in which they assist in the care of young children.

Table 3.3 Child Care Arrangements, by Number of Children, Age of Youngest Child and Race[a]

Child care arrangements	One child		Two children		Three or more children	
			Youngest child		Youngest child	
	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13
	WHITES					
Total number[d]	26	124	46	289	115	292
Total percent[b]	100	100	100	100	100	100
Care in child's home	19	66	62	74	71	80
By family member	15	32	29	40	54	60
Father	6	12	12	9	18	16
Older sibling	0	5	5	13	17	26
Other relative	9	8	2	6	9	3
Mother after school	0	7	7	12	0	13
Combination of family members	0	0	3	0	10	2
By nonrelative	4	8	18	6	7	5
By relative and nonrelative	0	0	10	1	9	1
Child cares for self without supervision	0	26	5	27	1	14
Care outside the child's home	81	35	37	27	31	22
In someone else's home	47	14	22	11	10	5
Relative's home	9	5	11	5	2	2
Nonrelative's home	38	9	12	6	8	2
Organized group day care	30	3	5	3	6	2
Public day care center or home	5	0	0	1	0	0
Private day care center or home	25	2	2	2	1	2
Group day care combined with another means	0	1	3	0	5	0
Mother cares for child at work	4	10	10	10	6	11
Other single means or combinations	0	8	0	3	9	4

Table continued on next page.

Table 3.3 Continued

Child care arrangements	One child		Two children		Three or more children	
			Youngest child		Youngest child	
	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13
	BLACKS					
Total number[d]	10	51	21	72	94	164
Total percent[b]	c	100	c	100	100	100
Care in child's home	c	51	c	80	69	85
By family member	c	34	c	60	55	67
Father	c	10	c	12	12	14
Older sibling	c	3	c	18	20	42
Other relative	c	13	c	20	10	8
Mother after school	c	8	c	10	5	3
Combination of family members	c	0	c	0	8	0
By nonrelative	c	1	c	2	2	2
By relative and nonrelative	c	0	c	1	10	1
Child cares for self without supervision	c	16	c	17	2	15
Care outside the child's home	c	50	c	20	32	17
In someone else's home	c	29	c	8	12	6
Relative's home	c	19	c	8	7	3
Nonrelative's home	c	10	c	0	6	2
Organized group day care	c	0	c	2	13	2
Public day care center or home	c	0	c	1	2	1
Private day care center or home	c	0	c	1	3	1
Group day care combined with another means	c	0	c	0	8	0
Mother cares for child at work	c	11	c	7	4	8
Other single means or combinations	c	10	c	3	3	1

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[a] Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 who were in the labor force in 1971 with at least one child under 18 years of age.

[b] See Table 3.1, footnote b.

[c] Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

[d] Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

Third, as family size increased blacks tended to substitute care by another relative for the care given by siblings, whereas whites shifted toward greater care by the mother after school. The increased reliance on other relatives among black families is a reflection of the greater probability of another relative living in the household or located in the community among black than white households.[8] The greater reliance on siblings among black families (when number of siblings is controlled) may be a function of the higher incidence of unemployment and lower rates of labor force participation among teenaged black males and females.[9]

Effect of Marital Status

Because of insufficient sample cases among the nonmarried it was not possible to test the impact of marital dissolution on the types of child care used by white women with children under six. For black women with preschool children, the absence of the father in the household resulted in an increase in the utilization of organized day care (Table 3.4). As discussed in Section III, this is a function of the higher incidence of poverty among black female-headed households and the greater availability of subsidized child care service through AFDC and Head Start.

For white women with children 6 to 13, the loss of the children's father through death, divorce, or separation did not significantly alter the pattern of child care. Although there tended to be more care by siblings, other relatives in the home, and care in a nonrelative's home among nonmarried than married women, the differences did not appear to be statistically significant. Among black women with children 6 to 13, those of other marital statuses were more likely than those married to use older siblings (34 as opposed to 24 percent), and the care of other relatives in the home (21 versus 7 percent). While the proportion relying on care by a relative in the child's home increased in the absence of the husband, the proportion using care in the home of the relative decreased from 11 percent to 3 percent. This suggests that

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[8] James A. Sweet, Women in the Labor Force (New York: Seminar Press, 1973), pp. 98-99.

[9] A higher incidence of unemployment and a lower rate of labor force participation among teenaged black males and females than their white counterparts was observed for both those enrolled and not enrolled in school. Howard Hayghe, "Employment of School Age Youth," Monthly Labor Review 94(August 1971):13-18.

Table 3.4 Child Care Arrangements, by Marital Status, Age of Youngest Child and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	WHITES				BLACKS			
	Married		Nonmarried		Married		Nonmarried	
	Youngest child		Youngest child		Youngest child		Youngest child	
	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13
Total number[d]	164	620	23	85	85	170	40	117
Total percent[b]	100	100	c	100	100	100	100	100
Care in child's home	63	74	c	75	68	77	57	76
By family member	43	47	c	47	47	58	51	60
Father	16	14	c	0	14	19	0	2
Older sibling	11	16	c	25	16	24	13	34
Other relative	7	4	c	9	10	7	16	21
Mother after school	2	12	c	12	1	8	11	3
Combination of family members	7	1	c	3	6	0	12	0
By nonrelative	11	5	c	8	7	2	2	1
By relative and nonrelative	7	1	c	1	13	1	4	0
Child cares for self without supervision	2	21	c	19	1	16	0	15
Care outside the child's home	37	25	c	25	34	23	43	24
In someone else's home	15	8	c	13	13	14	20	6
Relative's home	5	4	c	4	8	11	10	3
Nonrelative's home	10	4	c	9	4	3	11	4
Organized group day care	8	2	c	4	9	1	20	2
Public day care center or home	0	0	c	1	2	1	4	1
Private day care center or home	4	2	c	3	4	0	0	1
Group day care combined with another means	4	0	c	0	4	0	15	0
Mother cares for child at work	7	11	c	6	7	7	0	10
Other single means or combinations	7	4	c	2	5	1	4	6

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[a] Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 who were in the labor force in 1971 with at least one child under 18 years of age.

[b] See Table 3.1, footnote b.

[c] Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

[d] Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

black nonmarried women were more likely to live in extended family or subfamily situations than were married black women.[10]

Effect of Hours Worked by Mother

Using the standard definitions of full time employment (minimum of 35 hours) and part time (maximum of 34 hours), the effect of hours worked on the child care arrangements made by white mothers of preschool children did not seem to be significant. However, among black mothers of children under six, there were some important differences dependent on the number of hours worked by the mother. First, care by the father tended to be higher if the mother worked full time rather than part time. The proportions were 14 and 3 percent, respectively. Second, care by older siblings was higher in households in which the mother worked part time rather than full time. The proportions were 16 and 9 percent, respectively. The difference in the care given by fathers may be indicative of the comparative earnings and employment advantage held by many black women.[11]

For mothers whose youngest child was 6 to 13, there was a greater reliance on care by the mother after school among whites employed part time than among those employed full time (Table 3.5). The comparative proportions were 20 and 8 percent. Furthermore, mothers employed full time were more likely than those employed part time to leave their children in the care of an older sibling (20 versus 16 percent) and self care situations (25 versus 16 percent). Proportionally fewer blacks employed part time with children 6 to 13 used care by the child's father; the percentages are 5 and 16 percent, respectively. Black women employed part time were also more likely than those employed full time to leave their children in self care situations (24 versus 13 percent). On the other hand, blacks employed full time were more likely to arrange for their children to be cared for in a child's own home by a nonsibling relative, than those employed part time. These proportions are 16 and 5 percent, respectively.

III UTILIZATION OF DAY CARE CENTERS AND HOMES

In a July 1969 Gallup Opinion Poll, 64 percent of those interviewed favored the expenditure of federal funds to establish day

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[10] U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, P-23, No. 50, "Female Family Heads" (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972), pp. 28-30.

[11] James A. Sweet, Women in the Labor Force, pp. 182-96.

Table 3.5 Child Care Arrangements, by Full- or Part-Time Employment, Age of Youngest Child and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	WHITES				BLACKS			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	Youngest child		Youngest child		Youngest child		Youngest child	
	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13
Total number[c]	85	382	55	207	76	201	29	67
Total percent[b]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Care in child's home	61	78	55	80	68	78	67	74
By family member	40	46	38	60	52	62	41	49
Father	14	12	14	17	14	16	3	5
Older sibling	10	20	10	16	9	24	16	33
Other relative	8	6	4	5	13	16	15	5
Mother after school	1	8	2	20	6	6	2	6
Combination of family members	7	0	8	2	10	0	5	0
By nonrelative	9	6	8	3	3	2	15	1
By relative and nonrelative	11	1	7	1	12	1	11	0
Child cares for self without supervision	1	25	2	16	1	13	0	24
Care outside the child's home	40	22	46	22	32	23	34	27
In someone else's home	24	11	21	6	16	11	16	12
Relative's home	6	5	6	3	10	7	8	11
Nonrelative's home	18	6	15	4	7	4	9	1
Organized group day care	11	3	12	1	12	2	16	0
Public day care center or home	2	0	0	0	2	1	5	0
Private day care center or home	6	3	4	0	0	1	11	0
Group day care combined with another means	3	0	8	1	10	0	0	0
Mother cares for child at work	1	6	3	11	0	7	0	9
Other single means or combinations	4	2	10	4	4	3	2	6

[a] Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 who were employed as wage and salary workers in 1971 with at least one child under 18 years of age.

[b] See Table 3.1, footnote b.

[c] Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

care centers in most communities to assist mothers in poverty to locate employment.[12] However, in a 1970 survey by Harris of a national sample of young people between the ages of 15 and 21, only 29 percent felt it was a good idea for women to leave their children in community-run day care centers if they wanted to work. Even fewer, 20 percent, felt that the children would benefit from such centers.[13] These two polls graphically illustrate the conflict between mythology and reality which often encompasses child care issues in the United States.[14]

As of 1971 approximately 10 percent of the working women whose children were under six years of age were users of either a private or public day care center or home (Table 3.6). The proportions for whites and blacks were 9 and 12 percent, respectively, a difference which is not significant. The conclusion that no racial difference exists in the proportions using day care centers or homes obscures some important differences in the distribution of this care between private and public sponsored programs. In the summer of 1970 the National Council of Jewish Women conducted a national survey of child care. Their report provides valuable insights into the ethnic background of users of both private and public day care centers. Whites were found more often in proprietary day care centers while blacks were more likely to be found in private nonprofit centers such as churches or public sponsored centers.[15]

Among white mothers of preschool children in the labor force, the only variable which appears significantly related to utilization of day care centers or homes is the number of children under 18 years of age

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[12] Gallup International, Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 50, August 1969 Edition, p. 19.

[13] The Harris Survey Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970; A Compendium of Current American Attitudes (New York, Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 397-98.

[14] One of the more recent expressions of the sanctity of the American family was contained in President Nixon's veto of the 1971 Comprehensive Child Development Act.

[15] Mary Dublin Keyserling, Windows on Day Care: A Report on the Findings of Members of the National Council of Jewish Women on Day Care Needs and Services in Their Communities (New York: National Council of Jewish Women, 1972), Chapters IV, V, and VI.

Table 3.6 Proportions Using and Willing to Use Organized Public or Private Day Care Centers or Homes by Demographic and Employment Characteristics and Race[a]: Women in the Labor Force Whose Youngest Child is Less than Six Years of Age

Demographic and employment characteristics	Total number[d]	Proportion using group day care[b]	Proportion willing to use group day care[b]
	WHITES		
All respondents	187	9	23
Demographic characteristics			
Marital status			
Married	164	8	23
Nonmarried	23	c	c
Number of children under 18			
One	26	30	20
Two	46	5	12
Three or more	115	6	28
Educational attainment			
0-11 years	51	5	22
12 years	89	12	19
13 or more years	47	8	32
Employment characteristics			
Usual hours worked at current job			
Full time (minimum 35 hours)	85	11	20
Part time (maximum 34 hours)	55	12	28
Labor force status 1967 to 1971			
ILF all three survey dates	84	7	21
ILF one other survey date	55	13	21
ILF only current survey date	48	7	30

Table continued on next page.

Table 3.6 Continued

Demographic and employment characteristics	Total number[d]	Proportion using group day care[b]	Proportion willing to use group day care[b]
	BLACKS		
All respondents	125	12	39
Demographic characteristics			
Marital status			
Married	85	9	39
Nonmarried	40	20	37
Number of children under 18			
One	10	c	c
Two	21	c	c
Three or more	94	13	38
Educational attainment			
0-11 years	70	10	36
12 years	40	18	45
13 or more years	15	c	c
Employment characteristics			
Usual hours worked at current job			
Full time (minimum 35 hours)	76	12	38
Part time (maximum 34 hours)	29	16	33
Labor force status 1967 to 1971			
ILF all three survey dates	73	11	42
ILF one other survey date	33	19	34
ILF only current survey date	19	c	c

a Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 who were in the labor force in 1971.

b See Table 3.1, footnote b.

c Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

d Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

living at home (Table 3.6).[16] The use of day care decreased significantly as the number of children in the household increased. In households in which there was only one child under six years of age, 30 percent of the working mothers relied on day care centers or homes. However, in households in which there were two children the youngest of which was under six, only 5 percent placed their children in a day care center or home. This indicates that the most important factor in the utilization of day care among white mothers of preschool children is the presence of a single child less than six who has no other brothers or sisters under 18 living at home. Whether or not the same relationship holds for black mothers of preschool children is unclear, since limited sample cases prevented its testing.

Among black women with preschool children, however, there is a significant difference in the use of day care centers or homes between those married and those nonmarried. A significantly higher proportion of nonmarried than married blacks left their children in a day care center while they worked. The proportions were 20 and 9 percent, respectively. With the high incidence of poverty among female-headed households, the difference in the reliance on day care centers is a function of the greater availability of subsidized care under AFDC and Head Start received by nonmarried black women with preschool children.[17]

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[16] The other variables tested were marital status, the educational attainment of the respondent, hours worked, and the number of survey dates prior to 1971 in the labor force.

[17] "In 1971 there were 5.3 million families with incomes below the low-income level, comprising about 10 percent of all families in the United States . . . . Between 1959 and 1971 the number of low-income families headed by a man decreased by about 50 percent, with the rate of decrease being greater for families of Negro and other races (56 percent) than for white families (48 percent). Over the same period of time, however, the number of poor families headed by a white woman did not change significantly, and the number of low-income families headed by a woman of Negro and other races increased by about one-third. As the number of low-income families headed by men decreased over the past thirteen years, the proportion headed by women has increased sharply (23 percent in 1959, 37 percent in 1970, and 40 percent in 1971). In 1971, about 2 out of 5 low-income families were headed by a woman, while about 1 out of every 12 of the families above the low-income level were headed by a woman. The poverty rate for families with female head was 34 percent in 1971 as compared to only 7 percent for families with male head." U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 86, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972), pp. 2-3.

The proportions of both black and white women who placed their children in day care centers or homes during the time they worked declined sharply if the youngest child was 6 to 13 years of age (Table 3.7). Only 2 percent of the whites and 1 percent of the blacks with children 6 to 13 were using day care in 1971. Utilization of day care by these women was not significantly related to any of the demographic and economic variables tested. These variables included number of children under 18, marital status, educational attainment, hours worked, and number of survey dates in the labor force.

IV WILLINGNESS TO USE DAY CARE AMONG THOSE IN THE LABOR FORCE

Often the proponents of the Women's Rights movement and Anti-Poverty legislation base their arguments for expanded national day care coverage on four factors: first, the number of individuals on the waiting lists of day care centers around the country; second, the increasing numbers of mothers of preschool children who are family heads; third, the growing number of working women with preschool children; and fourth, the presumed inadequacy of arrangements often used by families such as self-care and care by siblings.[18] While these factors may shed some light on the magnitude of the child care problem in the United States, they do not really measure the unmet need for day care, since they fail to take into account the individual's or family's preference for child care. As the national opinion polls and the NLS data illustrate, there is within our society a general reluctance to utilize private and public day care centers if a family alternative exists.

The 1971 survey provides at least a glimpse of the residual need for day care centers among working mothers within the age group included in our sample by measuring their willingness to use day care centers or homes. Women with children under 18 were asked if they would be willing to use a day care center or home if available to them at a cost no greater than that of their current arrangement. The question applied to the youngest child in three age categories (0-2, 3-5, and 6-17). To those who responded affirmatively, we added those who expressed a preference to use a day care center or home instead of their current arrangement. This gives us a rough measure of the unmet need for day care centers among women in the labor force in 1971.[19]

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[18] Keyserling, Windows on Day Care, Chapter II.

[19] It should be noted that the vast majority of women were not paying for child care services in 1971 since they relied primarily on family sources. This result was also found in the Westinghouse Learning Corporation and Westat Research, Inc., Day Care Survey - 1970: Summary Report and Basic Analysis (Washington: Evaluation Division,

Table 3.7 Proportions Using and Willing to Use Organized Public or Private Day Care Centers or Homes by Demographic and Employment Characteristics and Race[a]: Women in the Labor Force Whose Youngest Child is 6-13 Years of Age

Demographic and employment characteristics	Total number[d]	Proportion using group day care[b]	Proportion willing to use group day care[b]
	WHITES		
All respondents	705	2	10
Demographic characteristics			
Marital status			
Married	620	2	10
Nonmarried	85	4	10
Number of children under 18			
One	124	3	13
Two	289	3	9
Three or more	292	2	9
Educational attainment			
0-11 years	162	3	14
12 years	361	1	10
13 or more years	181	3	6
Employment characteristics			
Usual hours worked at current job			
Full time (minimum 35 hours)	382	3	11
Part time (maximum 34 hours)	207	1	9
Labor force status 1967 to 1971			
ILF all three survey dates	390	2	9
ILF one other survey date	184	1	10
ILF only current survey date	131	3	13

Table continued on next page.

Table 3.7 Continued

Demographic and employment characteristics	Total number[d]	Proportion using group day care[b]	Proportion willing to use group day care[b]
	BLACKS		
All respondents	287	1	20
Demographic characteristics			
Marital status			
Married	170	1	20
Nonmarried	117	2	21
Number of children under 18			
One	51	0	24
Two	72	2	11
Three or more	164	2	24
Educational attainment			
0-11 years	168	1	20
12 years	88	2	23
13 or more years	31	2	13
Employment characteristics			
Usual hours worked at current job			
Full time (minimum 35 hours)	201	2	19
Part time (maximum 34 hours)	67	0	24
Labor force status 1967 to 1971			
ILF all three survey dates	218	1	20
ILF one other survey date	51	2	24
ILF only current survey date	18	c	c

a Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 who were in the labor force in 1971.

b See Table 3.1, footnote b.

c Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

d Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

For whites in the labor force with preschool children, 23 percent expressed a desire to use a day care center or home (Table 3.6). This compared to 9 percent who were currently using one. The corresponding proportions for blacks were 39 and 12 percent. Thus, for every woman who left her child in a day care center or home, there were three who were willing to do so. Although there was no significant difference in the proportions of whites and blacks currently using day care, there was a significant difference in the proportions who wished to have a day care center or home at their disposal. This difference probably is a reflection of the more favorable attitude toward organized day care held among blacks than whites.[20] The willingness to use a day care center or home did not appear to be a function of marital status, number of children, educational attainment, hours worked, or number of survey dates in the labor force.

The willingness to utilize a day care center or home was, however, significantly lower among mothers of children aged 6 to 13 (Table 3.7). Yet it is worth noting that among black mothers of young school aged children the number who wished to use some form of organized day care was 20 times as high as the number actually using it (20 versus 1 percent).

For whites the 10 percent wishing to leave their child in a day care center or home was five times the proportion who currently used one. As was the case among mothers of preschool aged children, the racial difference for mothers with children 6 to 13 was significant. Furthermore, the set of demographic and economic variables tested in this analysis did not appear to be correlated with the willingness to utilize day care.

Office of Economic Opportunity, 1971), p. 186, and Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler, Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States, (Washington: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, 1968), pp. 13-14. Therefore, the NLS estimate must be viewed as a rough maximum, since it is not likely that a national day care program would be costless to the individual user. That is, any national program which stands a reasonable chance of Congressional enactment in the near future will probably rely on an income-scaled fee system. Furthermore, the type and location of care provided was not a component of the question asked in 1971. Thus, a proportion of those who said they would be willing to use such a system in the abstract would probably not actually use it when the particulars of a child care program are formulated.

[20] In the national poll of young people conducted in 1970 by Harris, 53 percent of blacks thought it was a good idea for women to leave their children in a community-run day care center. The overall national percent who shared this belief was 29. The Harris Survey Yearbook, p. 397.

V CONSTRAINING EFFECT OF LACK OF DAY CARE CENTERS ON FEMALE LABOR SUPPLY

Women out of the labor force in 1971, with a child under 18 years of age were asked if they would be willing to seek employment if a free day care center or home were available to them. For black mothers of preschool children nearly one-half said that they would look for work immediately if provided with a free day care center (Table 3.8). This proportion was significantly greater than the 13 percent among white mothers of preschool children. This racial difference is an indication of the larger proportion of black than white women who are not working because of inadequate child care. Whereas 5 percent of the white women with children under six stated that they were not looking for work during the 1971 survey week because of child care problems, 26 percent of the blacks felt constrained from entering the labor force because of the absence of adequate child care (table not shown). Thus, the labor supply response to an increased availability of day care centers or homes would probably be significantly greater among blacks than whites. Once again, within each color group the set of demographic and economic variables did not seem to be related to the willingness to enter the labor force.

For mothers of children 6 to 13, the labor supply response to free day care would be significantly lower than that likely to occur among those with preschool children (Table 3.9). The proportion for whites was 6 percent and for blacks 16 percent. For whites there appeared to be no relationship between intention of entering the labor force and marital status, educational attainment, number of children, and survey dates out of the labor force. Among blacks, however, a similar analysis suggests that two variables may be significant. First, a significantly higher proportion of black nonmarried women compared to married women said they would enter (23 versus 12 percent). Second, a significantly higher proportion of those with a high school education compared to those with 11 or fewer years of schooling claimed they would enter the labor force (23 versus 14 percent).[21]

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[21] The results for the 1971 NLS are consistent with other attitudinal and behavioral studies. For a review of these studies refer to Jack Ditmore and W. R. Prosser, *A Study of Day Care's Effect on the Labor Force Participation of Low-Income Mothers* (Washington, D.C.: Evaluation Division, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Office of Economic Opportunity, June 1973), pp. 8-45. One of the more interesting studies of the expected labor market response to the availability of subsidized day care was initiated in June 1971 as a part of the Gary Income Maintenance Experiment. According to the interim results published in the Ditmore and Prosser report:

Table 3.8 Proportion of Respondents Whose Youngest Child is Under Six Who Would Enter the Labor Force if Free Day Care Provided, by Demographic and Employment Characteristics and Race[a]

Demographic and employment characteristics	Total number[d]	Proportion who would enter labor force if free day care available[b]
	WHITES	
All respondents	366	13
Demographic characteristics		
Marital status		
Married	348	12
Nonmarried	18	c
Number of children under 18		
One	27	18
Two	69	12
Three or more	270	12
Educational attainment		
0-11 years	94	11
12 years	185	14
13 or more years	87	10
Employment characteristics		
Labor force status 1967 to 1971		
OLF all three years	293	13
OLF one other year	53	8
OLF only current year	20	c
	BLACKS	
All respondents	137	47
Demographic characteristics		
Marital status		
Married	90	45
Nonmarried	47	49
Number of children under 18		
One	7	c
Two	14	c
Three or more	116	45
Educational attainment		
0-11 years	87	43
12 years	44	55
13 or more years	5	c
Employment characteristics		
Labor force status 1967 to 1971		
OLF all three years	80	48
OLF one other year	29	50
OLF only current year	28	37

Table continued on next page.

Table 3.8 Continued

a Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 who were out of the labor force in 1971.
b See Table 3.1, footnote b.
c Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.
d Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

Table 3.9 Proportion of Respondents Whose Youngest Child is 6-13 Years of Age Who Would Enter the Labor Force if Free Day Care Provided, by Demographic and Employment Characteristics and Race[a]

Demographic and employment characteristics	Total number[d]	Proportion who would enter labor force if free day care available[b]
	WHITES	
All respondents	659	6
Demographic characteristics		
Marital status		
Married	608	5
Nonmarried	51	8
Number of children less than 18		
One	101	7
Two	253	5
Three or more	305	5
Educational attainment		
0-11 years	202	9
12 years	323	5
13 or more years	132	2
Employment characteristics		
Labor force status 1967 to 1971		
OLF all three years	515	5
OLF one other year	102	6
OLF only current year	42	4
	BLACKS	
All respondents	163	16
Demographic characteristics		
Marital status		
Married	102	12
Nonmarried	61	23
Number of children less than 18		
One	18	c
Two	40	16
Three or more	105	16
Educational attainment		
0-11 years	117	14
12 years	38	23
13 or more years	7	c
Employment characteristics		
Labor force status 1967 to 1971		
OLF all three years	90	17
OLF one other year	41	8
OLF only current year	32	23

Table continued on next page.

Table 3.9   Continued

a Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 who were out of the labor force in 1971.
b See Table 3.1, footnote b.
c Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.
d Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

VI SUMMARY

The history of organized day care in the United States has been one in which the federal government has played a relatively minor role except during periods of war and economic depression. As this study suggests, the lack of a comprehensive national day care policy is more a reflection of the values and attitudes among the American people than an unwilling Congress. Congressional inertia is but symptomatic of a lack of national will. How these attitudes will be influenced by the greater acceptance of women as equals in American society and a greater awareness of the social obligation we as a nation have for the upbringing of children is unclear. Accepting attitudes as given, this chapter indicates that there is a significant group of women, particularly those with preschool children, who wish to utilize organized day care. For every mother of a preschool child who was using a day care center or home, there were three who wished to use one. Furthermore, although day care, or the lack of day care, is not the primary reason women out of the labor force are not looking for work, it does prevent approximately one-half of the black and one-tenth of the white mothers of children under six from looking for work. Therefore, even within the historic context of compensatory and custodial day care for the disadvantaged, current national policy has failed to meet the national need for day care centers.

The national trends toward fewer children and the growing number of single-parent families with small children are likely to have the most profound impact on the demand for organized day care. As this chapter suggests, it is the lack of family alternatives which motivates individuals to seek child care outside the home. Therefore, factors which contribute to the trend toward smaller families are most likely to affect the demand for organized day care. Thus, even if attitudes were to remain unchanged, these forces alone would probably result in a substantial increase in the demand for day care centers or homes.

> ". . . only two out of ten families with free access to fully subsidized day care exercised that option nearly one and one-half years after the initiation of the service. The best conclusion that can be drawn from the data is that mothers do not use subsidized day care in order to enter the labor force." (pp. 34-35.)

For an analysis of the barriers to labor force participation among rural low income women see Harold Feldman and Margaret Feldman, A Study of the Effects on the Family Due to Employment of the Welfare Mother, Volumes I, II, and III (Ithaca, N.Y.: Department of Human Development and Family Studies, College of Human Ecology, Cornell University, 1972.)

APPENDIX TABLES

CHAPTER THREE

Appendix Table 1 Child Care Arrangements, by Highest Year of School Completed, Age of Youngest Child, and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	0-11 years		12 years		13 or more years	
	Youngest child		Youngest child		Youngest child	
	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13
	WHITES					
Total number[b]	51	162	89	361	47	181
Total percent[c]	100	100	100	100	100	100
Care in child's home	66	73	62	75	52	79
By family member	59	48	39	48	24	46
Father	21	16	14	12	7	10
Older sibling	21	19	8	19	5	13
Other relative	5	6	8	5	9	4
Mother after school	3	7	2	10	0	19
Combination of family members	11	0	6	2	3	1
By nonrelative	2	4	10	5	16	9
By relative and nonrelative	5	0	8	1	12	2
Child cares for self without supervision	0	21	4	21	0	22
Care outside the child's home	33	27	38	26	48	22
In someone else's home	15	11	14	8	27	9
Relative's home	4	3	7	4	2	4
Nonrelative's home	11	8	8	4	24	4
Organized group day care	5	3	12	1	8	3
Public day care center or home	1	0	1	0	0	1
Private day care center or home	4	3	5	1	3	2
Group day care combined with another means	1	0	5	0	5	1
Mother cares for child at work	7	9	7	12	6	7
Other single means or combinations	6	4	5	5	7	2

Table continued on next page.

Appendix Table 1 Continued

Child care arrangements	0-11 years		12 years		13 or more years	
	Youngest child		Youngest child		Youngest child	
	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13
	BLACKS					
Total number[b]	70	168	40	88	15	31
Total percent[c]	100	100	100	100	d	100
Care in child's home	70	74	52	79	d	79
By family member	53	55	44	60	d	73
Father	13	9	4	16	d	20
Older sibling	22	35	8	22	d	17
Other relative	10	8	12	16	d	18
Mother after school	2	3	9	6	d	18
Combination of family members	6	0	11	0	d	0
By nonrelative	1	2	2	2	d	0
By relative and nonrelative	15	0	6	1	d	0
Child cares for self without supervision	1	17	0	16	d	6
Care outside the child's home	30	27	48	22	d	22
In someone else's home	15	11	14	13	d	7
Relative's home	11	9	8	7	d	4
Nonrelative's home	4	2	6	6	d	2
Organized group day care	10	1	18	2	d	2
Public day care center or home	1	0	6	1	d	2
Private day care center or home	5	1	0	1	d	0
Group day care combined with another means	4	0	12	0	d	0
Mother cares for child at work	1	11	11	3	d	13
Other single means or combinations	4	4	5	4	d	0

a Respondents interviewed in 1969 and 1971 who were in the labor force in 1971 with at least one child under 18 years of age.

b Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

c Although the totals show number of sample cases rather than population estimates, all calculations (percentage distributions and means) are based on weighted observations.

d Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

Appendix Table 2 Child Care Arrangements, by Age of Youngest Child, Weeks Worked During the Past 12 Months, and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	Youngest child LT6			Youngest child 6 to 13		
	Weeks worked, past 12 months			Weeks worked, past 12 months		
	50-52	25-49	1-24	50-52	25-49	1-24
	WHITES					
Total number[b]	72	72	39	356	238	107
Total percent[c]	100	100	100	100	100	100
Care in child's home	62	58	62	76	74	78
By family member	42	42	37	43	51	57
Father	14	17	11	14	10	13
Older sibling	9	8	20	15	18	25
Other relative	11	6	0	6	4	3
Mother after school	0	3	3	7	18	15
Combination of family members	8	8	3	1	1	1
By nonrelative	10	8	13	7	4	3
By relative and nonrelative	7	6	12	1	1	1
Child cares for self without supervision	3	2	0	25	18	17
Care outside the child's home	39	42	38	24	27	22
In someone else's home	18	18	17	10	8	5
Relative's home	8	0	8	5	2	4
Nonrelative's home	10	18	9	6	6	1
Organized group day care	10	7	12	1	4	3
Public day care center or home	2	0	0	0	0	1
Private day care center or home	5	5	4	1	3	2
Group day care combined with another means	3	2	8	0	1	0
Mother cares for child at work	8	5	9	9	12	9
Other single means or combinations	3	12	0	4	3	5

Table continued on next page.

Appendix Table 2   Continued

Child care arrangements	Youngest child LT6			Youngest child 6 to 13		
	Weeks worked, past 12 months			Weeks worked, past 12 months		
	50-52	25-49	1-24	50-52	25-49	1-24
	BLACKS					
Total number[b]	59	42	21	173	80	28
Total percent[c]	100	100	d	100	100	100
Care in child's home	62	67	d	75	81	83
By family member	43	52	d	55	68	66
Father	13	5	d	11	18	11
Older sibling	11	24	d	25	28	52
Other relative	8	18	d	12	16	3
Mother after school	1	0	d	7	6	0
Combination of family members	11	5	d	0	0	0
By nonrelative	9	2	d	1	1	10
By relative and nonrelative	11	13	d	1	0	0
Child cares for self without supervision	0	0	d	18	12	7
Care outside the child's home	37	33	d	26	20	17
In someone else's home	19	12	d	11	13	7
Relative's home	8	10	d	8	8	7
Nonrelative's home	12	2	d	3	4	0
Organized group day care	15	6	d	2	0	0
Public day care center or home	4	2	d	1	0	0
Private day care center or home	0	0	d	1	0	0
Group day care combined with another means	11	4	d	0	0	0
Mother cares for child at work	2	9	d	9	5	4
Other single means or combinations	1	6	d	4	2	6

a See Appendix Table 1, footnote a.

b Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

c See Appendix Table 1, footnote c.

d Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

Appendix Table 3 Child Care Arrangements, by Recent Labor Force Experience, Age of Youngest Child, and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	In labor force all survey dates 1967 to 1971		In labor force any two survey dates between 1967 and 1971		In labor force 1971 only	
	Youngest child		Youngest child		Youngest child	
	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13
	WHITES					
Total number[b]	84	390	55	184	40	131
Total percent[c]	100	100	100	100	100	100
Care in child's home	50	75	69	73	71	79
By family member	27	42	46	48	59	63
Father	11	12	10	13	25	13
Older sibling	6	16	14	17	16	24
Other relative	7	6	9	2	4	6
Mother after school	0	7	2	15	5	20
Combination of family members	3	1	11	2	9	1
By nonrelative	12	6	9	4	7	5
By relative and nonrelative	7	1	14	2	5	1
Child cares for self without supervision	4	26	0	19	0	10
Care outside the child's home	50	25	32	27	29	21
In someone else's home	31	10	6	10	9	3
Relative's home	6	4	4	5	4	1
Nonrelative's home	25	6	2	4	5	2
Organized group day care	7	2	13	1	7	3
Public day care center or home	0	0	2	1	0	0
Private day care center or home	3	2	8	0	2	4
Group day care combined with another means	4	0	3	1	5	0
Mother cares for child at work	8	9	2	12	11	12
Other single means or combinations	4	4	11	4	2	3

Table continued on next page.

Appendix Table 3 Continued

Child care arrangements	In labor force all survey dates 1967 to 1971		In labor force any two survey dates between 1967 and 1971		In labor force 1971 only	
	Youngest child		Youngest child		Youngest child	
	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13
	BLACKS					
Total number[b]	73	218	33	51	19	18
Total percent[c]	100	100	100	100	d	d
Care in child's home	67	78	64	83	d	d
By family member	50	60	47	65	d	d
Father	13	12	3	19	d	d
Older sibling	14	26	22	39	d	d
Other relative	12	15	13	5	d	d
Mother after school	1	7	2	2	d	d
Combination of family members	10	0	6	0	d	d
By nonrelative	7	1	3	3	d	d
By relative and nonrelative	10	1	15	0	d	d
Child cares for self without supervision	0	16	0	15	d	d
Care outside the child's home	33	22	36	18	d	d
In someone else's home	17	12	11	3	d	d
Relative's home	8	8	8	3	d	d
Nonrelative's home	9	4	4	0	d	d
Organized group day care	11	1	19	2	d	d
Public day care center or home	2	0	3	2	d	d
Private day care center or home	0	1	12	0	d	d
Group day care combined with another means	9	0	5	0	d	d
Mother cares for child at work	1	6	0	8	d	d
Other single means or combinations	4	3	6	5	d	d

a See Appendix Table 1, footnote a.

b Totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

c See Appendix Table 1, footnote c.

d Percentages not shown where base is fewer than 25 sample cases.

CHAPTER FOUR*

CHANGES IN CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS OF WORKING WOMEN BETWEEN 1965 AND 1971

I INTRODUCTION

Results of the 1965 survey of child care arrangements of working women conducted by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are compared in this chapter with those obtained in the 1971 National Longitudinal Survey of Women 30 to 44 years of age.[1] The objective of this comparison is to identify secular changes in the pattern of child care services which may be expected on the basis of changes in female labor supply, shifts in the female occupational structure, and the suburbanization of industry and population.

Whether observed differences between two surveys are significant and attributable to secular trends depends on the comparability of the two samples in terms of design, population sampled, and the reference period. Comparability is crucial since observed differences may be nothing more than statistical of methodological artifacts.

To facilitate our comparison we utilize tabulations based on a universe similar to the one used by Low and Spindler.[2] The latter authors used data derived from child care questions which were attached to the February 1965 Current Population Survey (CPS). These questions were administered in households in which a woman worked a minimum of 27 weeks full or part time in the previous year and had at least one child under 14 years of age. The reference period covered by the 1971 survey of women 30 to 44 was mid-1969 to mid-1971. Therefore, to meet the Low and Spindler employment criterion, the data were restricted to women who worked at least 54 weeks in the period between the 1969 and 1971 surveys. Although our data were collected from women with at least one child under 18 years of age, the tabulations here are restricted to those women with at least one child less than 14 years of age. Additional comparability derives from the fact that analogous sampling procedures were used in the two surveys. Both samples were designed and conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

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*This chapter was written by Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr.

[1] Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler, Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States (Washington: Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, 1968).

[2] For a description of the Low and Spindler sample refer to Low and Spindler, Child Care Arrangements, pp. 1-2, 32-34.

Despite these common features, there are three major differences between the two surveys which should be acknowledged. First, the 1965 survey was administered to women regardless of age as long as they met the weeks-worked and age-of-youngest-child criteria. On the other hand, the 1971 data relate to women between the ages of 34 and 48.[3] This means that the NLS sample contained a higher proportion of women with older children than did the 1965 survey. This favors finding proportionately more in-home care of younger children by older siblings in the NLS than in the CPS data.[4]

Second, the Low and Spindler survey was conducted in February 1965 while the NLS interviews occurred during the early summer months of 1971. This difference is important only if seasonal fluctuations occur in child care arrangements. However, there is no empirical evidence of which we are aware indicating seasonal variation in uses of child care services. Also there is no a priori basis for determining the characteristics of such a pattern should it exist.

Third, attrition from the NLS sample between 1967 and 1971 may affect the reliability of percentages estimated for years other than 1967, since population weights were fixed in 1967. However, this factor can bias the results only to the extent that its incidence is nonrandom. Since 90 percent of the 1967 respondents were reinterviewed in 1971 and since attrition for the most part was not substantially related to the characteristics of the respondents, it is not likely that this factor constitutes a serious limitation.

II ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN 1965 AND 1971

Decline in Private Household Workers

Factors that influence secular changes in the employment of women are likely to influence the utilization of various kinds of child care, since historically women have been both suppliers and users of child care. Growing employment opportunities in fields other than private household work have resulted in a substantial reduction in the proportion and absolute number of women employed as private household workers since the turn of the century. In 1900, 29 percent of the total female labor force were employed as private household workers. This declined to 18 percent by 1940, to 8 percent by 1960, and to 4 percent by 1970:[5]

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[3] The median age of the women in the 1965 Low and Spindler survey was 36 compared to a median age of 40 for the women in the NLS sample who worked 54 weeks since 1969 and who had at least one child less than 14 years of age in 1971. For information on the age structure of the 1965 survey, refer to Low and Spindler, Child Care Arrangements, pp. 3-4.

[4] For example, refer to Table 3.2 of this report, which shows the relationship between the age of the youngest child and the number of children less than 18 years of age living in the household. As the number of children increased the probability of care by an older sibling increased.

> In 1900, for example, there were 98.9 private household workers for every 1,000 households. By 1940 this figure had gone down to 69.0 domestic workers, and by 1960 it was 34.4 . . . .[6]

Between 1960 and 1970 the number of private household child care workers decreased from 373,117 to 212,187.[7]

The secular decline in the number of private household child care workers should be reflected in a decrease in the proportion of women using such care between 1965 and 1971. In the 1965 survey, the women most likely to use this form of care were those who had a child of preschool age, who worked full time, who had completed 12 or more years of schooling, and who were white. Therefore, we would expect to find the greatest reductions in in-home care by nonrelatives among women who fit this description. The data in Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.5 confirm our hypothesis.[8] Whereas 17 percent of the white women in 1965 with preschool children used nonrelatives in their homes as a means of child care, only

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[5] The proportions for 1900, 1940, and 1960 were taken from Valerie Kincade Oppenheimer, The Female Labor Force in the United States: Demographic and Economic Factors Governing Its Growth and Changing Composition, Population Monograph Series, No. 5 (Berkeley: University of California's Institute for International Studies, 1970), Table 5.4, p. 149. The proportion for 1970 was calculated from the U.S. Census of Population 1970: Occupational Characteristics, Table 15, pp. 280-83.

[6] Oppenheimer, The Female Labor Force, pp. 33-35.

[7] The 1960 information on private household child care workers was taken from John A. Priebe, Joan Heinkel, and Stanley Greene, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical Paper No. 26 (Washington: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, 1972), pp. 57-59. The 1970 information came from Census of Population, 1970: Detailed Characteristics Final Report, United States Summary (Washington: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1973), (PC(1)-D1), pp. 730-31.

[8] All tables to which this chapter refers can be found at the end of the chapter.

9 percent did so in the 1971 survey (Table 4.1). No significant change occurred between 1965 and 1971 in the proportion of nonwhite mothers arranging for the care of their preschool children in their home by a nonrelative.[9]

For both color groups combined, the reliance on nonrelatives in the home for the care of preschool children decreased among women who had completed 12 or fewer years of school, but remained unchanged for better educated women (Table 4.4). Since wages are positively correlated with educational attainment, it would appear that the reduction in the utilization of private household child care workers has been most pronounced among those less able to purchase these services. Finally, part-time workers were less likely than full-time workers to reduce their utilization of nonrelatives in their homes between 1965 and 1971 (Table 4.5). Among the full-time workers with children under six, approximately one-fifth used this form of child care in 1965, compared to one-tenth in 1970.

Decline in Female Agricultural Workers

In their 1965 study of child care, Low and Spindler observed that 66 percent of the women employed as farmers and farm workers cared for their children while they worked.[10] Thus, it seems reasonable to postulate that a decline in the care by mothers at work might be associated with a reduction in the absolute numbers and proportions of women employed in agriculture. For example, in 1960 there were 210,732 female farmers and farm workers. By 1970, the number was 175,951, a decline of 17 percent.[11]

Proportionally fewer mothers were caring for their children at work in the 1971 survey than in the 1965. In 1965, 13 percent of the mothers with children under 14 cared for their children at their place of employment, but only 9 percent did so in 1971 (Table 4.1). The reduction is more noticeable when the comparison is restricted to white mothers of preschool children. Sixteen percent of the white mothers with preschool children cared for their children at work in 1965 compared to 7 percent in 1971.

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[9] The use of the term "nonwhite" is deliberate. Whereas the other chapters of this report rely on a comparison of whites and blacks, this chapter includes other racial groups in the category "nonwhite." This was necessary to conform to the 1965 survey. Given the predominance of blacks in the nonwhite population, the category is primarily representative of the behavioral characteristics of blacks.

[10] Low and Spindler, Child Care Arrangements, Tables A-23 and A-24, pp. 87-88.

[11] U.S. Census of Population 1960: Occupational Characteristics, Table 16, p. 234; and U.S. Census of Population 1970: Occupational Characteristics, Table 15, pp. 280-83.

Suburbanization of Industry and Population

The 1950's and 1960's were decades in which significant changes occurred in the distribution of urban employment and population. The movement of the predominantly white middle class to suburban neighborhoods and the growth in shopping centers and industrial parks outside the urban core resulted in decentralization of both employment and population. For the poor and mainly black population, the suburbanization of industry, and consequently employment, may have resulted in many of the service, factory and retail jobs moving from the central city to the outer fringe of the urban community. For the more affluent white population, however, the flight to the suburbs may have increased the distance required to travel to professional and white collar jobs which remained in the central city. In addition, the suburbanization of jobs has not necessarily improved accessibility to suburban jobs for white suburbanites. Suburbanization leads to greater dispersion in both employment and population, even within a suburban community. Therefore, suburbanization may have increased the time spent getting to and from work. Thus, although hours worked may not have changed between 1965 and 1971, the mothers employed full and part time in 1971 are postulated to be spending more time in transit between home and job.[12] Since care by mothers after school occurs for generally less than two hours a day, an increase in transit time to and from work would contribute to an increase in the utilization of other marginal forms of child care such as self-care or care by an older sibling, particularly among children 6 to 13.[13]

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[12] The above discussion is primarily of the nature of a hypothesis. It is based on a review of the literature on suburbanization of employment and populations and its impact on labor supply. These sources do not discuss the direct effect of suburbanization on the utilization of child care. However, many of the conclusions such as the increase in the amount of time required to go from one's place of residence to one's place of work provide at least a foundation for deducing a possible causal relationship. The sources which suggest a linkage between suburbanization and increased travel time are: Dorothy K. Newman, "The Decentralization of Jobs," Monthly Labor Review 90(May 1967):7-13; John Kain, "Housing Segregation, Negro Employment, and Metropolitan Decentralization," Quarterly Journal of Economics 82(May 1968):175-97; Joseph D. Mooney, "Housing Segregation. Negro Employment and Metropolitan Decentralization: An Alternative Perspective," Quarterly Journal of Economics 83(May 1969): 299-311; Oppenheimer, The Female Labor Force, pp. 36-39; Paul Offner and Daniel H. Saks, "A Noté on John Kain's 'Housing Segregation, Negro Employment and Metropolitan Decentralization,'" Quarterly Journal of Economics 85(February 1971):147-60; Paul Offner, "Labor Force Participation in the Ghetto," Journal of Human Resources 7(Fall 1972): 460-81; and Arvil V. Adams, "Black-White Occupational Differentials in Southern Metropolitan Employment," Journal of Human Resources 7(Fall 1972): 500-17. For a more recent account of the impact of suburbanization which suggests that it has slowed down and may have in fact reversed itself, refer to Bennett Harrison, Urban Economic Development: Suburbanization, Minority Opportunity, and the Condition of the Central City (Washington: The Urban Institute, 1974), pp. 7-41.

After-school care by mothers declined from 15 percent in 1965 to 8 percent in 1971 (Table 4.1). The decline occurred primarily among women with children between the ages of 6 and 13, and the decrease was proportionally the same whether the woman was employed full or part time (Tables 4.1 and 4.5). In 1965, 16 percent of the women employed full time and 34 percent of those employed part time cared for their school-aged children after the children returned from school. The respective proportions in 1971 were 8 and 17 percent (Table 4.5). Furthermore, the decrease occurred regardless of the number of children in the household under 14 years of age. The proportion of women caring for their child after school in single child families declined from 18 percent in 1965 to 7 percent in 1971 (Table 4.2). Among those with four or more children the decrease was from 11 percent in 1965 to 4 percent in 1971. While the proportion of mothers caring for their children after school fell over the period 1965 to 1971, the proportion who allowed their school-aged children to care for themselves without supervision increased--from 11 percent to 22 percent among whites and from 15 to 19 percent among nonwhites (Table 4.1).[14]

Growth of Public and Private Day Care Centers or Homes

In 1960, there were an estimated 4,426 day care centers serving approximately 16,600 children. By 1970, the number of centers had increased to 141,078 with a capacity to serve 625,800 children.[15] The growth in the number of centers and of children served occurred primarily in the second half of the 1960's and corresponds to both the watershed of federal and state legislation as well as funding in the anti-poverty field and the rapid expansion in the rate of participation in the labor force by mothers with preschool children.[16] Federal day care legislation has concentrated on the eradication of poverty through such programs as Aid to Families With Dependent Children in which child care is provided to mothers who wish to undertake job training or who need child care in order to make the transition from being out of the labor force or unemployed to being employed. The largest single federally sponsored day care program is Head Start which has as its objective the provision of compensatory care to economically and educationally deprived children.[17]

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[13] For a discussion of the duration of various forms of child care see Westat, Day Care Survey, pp. 181-85.

[14] An alternative explanation for the decrease in care by mothers after school and an increase in self care situations has been suggested by Patricia Hawkins of the Office of Child Development. OCD has noted a decrease in the age threshold at which families feel a child is mature and able to care for him- or herself.

[15] This discussion is restricted to licensed facilities. These figures were taken from Mary Dublic Keyserling, Windows on Day Care (New York: National Council of Jewish Women, 1972), p. 73.

Although more whites than nonwhites are poor, there is a higher incidence of poverty among nonwhites. Thus, we expect to observe a greater proportional increase in the utilization of organized day care among nonwhite women with preschool children. This hypothesis is confirmed by Table 4.1. The proportion of nonwhite mothers with children under age six relying on public or private day care centers increased from 6 percent in 1965 to 15 percent in 1971. On the other hand, the corresponding increase among white mothers of preschool children was from 6 to 8 percent.

Since the majority of preschool programs in 1971 were only part day, we would expect the greatest proportional increase in day care use among women employed part time.[18] One percent of the women employed part time with preschool children placed their children in a day care center or home in 1965. The proportion increased to 12 percent in 1971 (Table 4.5).

Since educational attainment is a reasonable proxy for socioeconomic status, it is hypothesized that the greatest proportional increases in day care usage occurred among women with a high school education or less. The proportion of both high school graduates and those with less than a high school education relying on day care centers or homes for their preschool children doubled over the period 1965 to 1971 (Table 4.1). The percentage using day care centers or homes increased from 3 percent in 1965 to 6 percent in 1971 if the woman completed less than 12 years of schooling and 6 to 15 percent if she completed high school (Table 4.4). In contrast, the proportion of women with some college education who utilized a day care center or home for preschool children declined from 7 percent in 1965 to 4 percent in 1971. During this same period the proportion using care in the home of a nonrelative increased from 13 percent to 25 percent. This change may reflect the expansion in the number of unlicensed day care homes that occurred over this period. This form of care often consists of a neighborhood mother opening up her home to one or two other children and is more likely to be found in white middle class neighborhoods.[19] The majority of the mothers who provide for the care of other children in their homes think of themselves as baby-sitters. Also since the majority are unlicensed, it seems reasonable to assume that both the 1971 and 1965 estimates of nonrelative care outside the child's own home are good first approximations to the use of informal day care homes.[20]

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[16] For a detailed description of federal child care programs refer to Beatrice Rosenberg and Pearl G. Spindler, Federal Funds for Day Care Projects (Washington: Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, pamphlet no. 14, 1972). Information on changes in labor force participation over the period for women with children less than six may be found in Howard Hayghe, "Labor Activity of Married Women," Monthly Labor Review 96 (April 1973):31-36.

[17] Both Head Start and AFDC child care legislation have formed the major sources of federal child care expenditure over the period 1965 to 1971. This conclusion is based on a review of federal expenditures over the period. For a comprehensive review of existing federal day care legislation refer to Rosenberg and Spindler, Federal Funds for Day Care Projects.

[18] Linda A. Barker, Preprimary Enrollment: October 1971 (Washington: Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1972), Publication No. (OE) 72-197, Table 10, p. 19.

Another factor which may explain the slower expansion in the utilization of day care centers and homes particularly among whites has been the growth in public sponsored kindergarten programs. Approximately 23 percent of the white children aged 3 to 5 were enrolled in kindergarten in 1971.[21] Thus, school related programs for preprimary children may provide an attractive alternative to the day care center or home, particularly among white women who are more likely to be employed part time.

III SUMMARY

This chapter has attempted through a cross tabular comparison of child care in 1965 and 1971 to relate changes in child care utilization to changes in the occupational structure of female employment, the suburbanization of industry and population, and federal and state child care programs. The forces controlling demand and supply of child care services take place in a complex matrix of economic and social interrelationships.

1. The decline in the proportion of women, particularly those with preschool children, utilizing nonrelative care in their home is related to the historic decline in the proportion as well as absolute number of women employed as private household workers.

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[19] For an excellent discussion of the elusive day care home see Keyserling, Windows on Day Care, Chapter VI.

[20] Ibid., pp. 147-52.

[21] Barker, Preprimary Enrollment, Table 1, p. 10.

2. The decline in the proportion of women employed as agricultural workers between 1965 and 1971 may help to account for a decrease in the proportion of women caring for their children while they worked.

3. The suburbanization of employment and population may have contributed to an increase in the transit time between home and job, which is reflected in a rise in the proportion of school-aged children who cared for themselves after school and a reduction in the proportion of mothers who looked after their children after school.

4. The anti-poverty orientation of federal and state child care legislation accounts for the rapid increase between 1965 and 1971 in the proportion of low income nonwhite women who used day care centers or homes.

Too often advocates of child care have failed to take account of the complex economic and social interrelationships which govern the utilization of various forms of child care. For example, in developing a price system for day care centers and homes it is necessary not only to take into account the user's income but also the relative prices of alternative forms of care. Furthermore, given the preference for in-home care, the demand for out-of-home care may be price inelastic; that is, a proportional decrease in the price of out-of-home care will lead to a less-than-proportional increase in the quantity of out-of-home care consumed. In addition, the woman employed as a day care provider may have other forms of employment open to her. Thus, to attract quality day care personnel it will be necessary to take into account the relative wages and earnings offered by alternative means of employment.

Table 4.1 Child Care Arrangements Used by Working Women According to NLS (1971) and CPS (1965) Surveys, by Age of Youngest Child and Race[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	NLS (1971)					CPS (1965)				
	WHITES		NONWHITES		Total or average	WHITES		NONWHITES		Total or average
	Age of youngest child		Age of youngest child			Children aged		Children aged		
	LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13		LT6	6-13	LT6	6-13	
Population estimate (thousands)[d]	619	2,488	135	430	3,672	3,065	6,991	730	1,501	12,287
Total number[c]	141	573	97	265	1,076	e	e	e	e	e
Total percent[b]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Care in own home										
Total or average	56	42	60	52	46	48	45	44	44	46
By father	15	13	9	13	13	16	16	9	11	15
By other relative	17	22	25	36	23	15	21	28	29	21
By family and nonfamily means	15	2	20	1	5	e	e	e	e	e
By nonrelative	9	5	6	2	6	17	7	7	4	9
Care in another person's home										
Total or average	18	10	17	10	11	28	8	41	13	16
By relative	4	4	9	7	4	13	4	24	6	8
By nonrelative	14	6	8	3	7	15	4	18	7	8
Other arrangements										
Total or average	26	49	23	38	43	24	47	15	44	39
Group day care home or center	8	2	15	1	4	6	1	6	0	2
Child cares for self	3	22	0	19	18	1	11	0	15	8
Mother cares for child at work	7	10	4	9	9	16	13	9	7	13
Mother cares for child after school	1	11	2	6	8	1	22	1	19	15
Other	8	4	2	4	4	0	0	0	1	1

Table continued on next page.

Table 4.1 Continued

Source of CPS data: Seth Low and Pearl G. Spindler, Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States (Washington: Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, 1968), Table A-9, p. 74; Table A-11, p. 76; and Table A-12, p. 77.

a Employed respondents with children under 14 years of age.
b NLS percentages based on weighted observations.
c NLS totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.
d The 1971 NLS population estimates based on 1967 weights.
e This information is not available.

Table 4.2 Child Care Arrangements Used by Working Women According to NLS (1971) and CPS (1965) Surveys, by Number of Children under 14 Years of Age[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	NLS (1971)			CPS (1965)		
	Number of children under 14			Number of children under 14		
	1	2-3	4+	1	2-3	4+
Population estimate (thousands)[d]	1,732	1,603	337	2,943	6,205	3,139
Total number[c]	488	466	122	e	e	e
Total percent[b]	100	100	100	100	100	100
Care in own home						
Total or average	35	53	70	36	46	53
By father	10	14	21	11	16	17
By other relative	21	23	30	20	18	25
By family and nonfamily means	1	8	10	e	e	e
By nonrelative	3	8	9	5	11	11
Care in another person's home						
Total or average	12	12	7	21	16	12
By relative	5	4	2	10	7	7
By nonrelative	7	7	5	11	8	5
Other arrangements						
Total or average	53	36	23	43	39	35
Group day care home or center	5	2	5	4	2	1
Child cares for self	29	8	1	11	7	8
Mother cares for child at work	8	11	8	10	13	16
Mother cares for child after school	7	10	4	18	16	11
Other	4	4	6	1	1	0

Source of CPS data: Low and Spindler, Child Care Arrangements, Tables A-18 and A-19, p. 83.

[a] Employed respondents with children under 14 years of age.

[b] NLS percentages based on weighted observations.

[c] NLS totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

[d] The 1971 NLS population estimates based on 1967 weights.

[e] This information is not available.

Table 4.3 Child Care Arrangements Used by Working Women According to NLS (1971) and CPS (1965) Surveys by Marital Status[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	NLS (1971)		CPS (1965)	
	Married	Nonmarried	Married	Nonmarried
Population estimate (thousands)[d]	3,081	591	10,487	1,800
Total number[c]	885	221	e	e
Total percent[b]	100	100	100	100
Care in own home				
Total or average	46	46	45	49
By father	15	1	17	0
By other relative	20	35	18	39
By family and nonfamily means	5	6	e	e
By nonrelative	6	4	10	9
Care in another person's home				
Total or average	10	16	15	19
By relative	4	5	8	8
By nonrelative	6	11	8	11
Other arrangements				
Total or average	44	38	40	33
Group day care home or center	3	6	2	4
Child cares for self	18	15	7	13
Mother cares for child at work	9	8	14	6
Mother cares for child after school	8	8	16	10
Other	5	2	1	1

Source of CPS data: Low and Spindler, *Child Care Arrangements*, Table A-13, p. 78; and Table A-14, p. 79.

[a] Employed respondents with children under 14 years of age.

[b] NLS percentages based on weighted observations.

[c] NLS totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.

[d] The 1971 NLS population estimates based on 1967 weights.

[e] This information is not available.

Table 4.4 Child Care Arrangements Used by Working Women According to NLS (1971) and CPS (1965) Surveys, by Highest Year of School Completed and Age of Child[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	NLS (1971)						CPS (1965)					
	Youngest child LT6			Youngest child 6-13			Child LT6			Child 6-13		
	Highest year of school completed						Highest year of school completed					
	0-11	12	13 or more	0-11	12	13 or more	0-11	12	13 or more	0-11	12	13 or more
Population estimate (thousands)[d]	238	335	180	699	1,497	719	1,132	1,753	742	3,352	3,713	1,594
Total number[c]	93	94	51	264	391	182	e	e	e	e	e	e
Total percent[b]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Care in own home												
Total or average	70	47	56	45	44	40	50	46	4[illegible]	48	46	34
By father	18	14	9	14	13	11	14	15	15	16	17	8
By other relative	28	14	12	27	25	19	27	15	10	28	21	15
By family and nonfamily means	22	14	12	0	3	3	e	e	e	e	e	e
By nonrelative	3	6	22	4	4	8	9	17	22	4	8	11
Care in another person's home												
Total or average	13	17	25	13	9	9	30	32	24	9	10	7
By relative	6	7	0	4	4	4	17	14	11	6	5	1
By nonrelative	8	10	25	8	4	5	13	18	13	3	5	6
Other arrangements												
Total or average	17	36	20	43	48	51	20	22	29	43	45	59
Group day care home or center	6	15	4	2	2	2	3	6	7	0	1	1
Child cares for self	0	5	0	20	22	22	1	0	0	13	11	9
Mother cares for child at work	4	7	7	10	11	8	16	14	19	14	11	12
Mother cares for child after school	0	3	0	6	9	16	0	1	2	15	21	37
Other	6	6	8	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	1

Table continued on next page.

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Table 4.4 Continued

Source of CPS data: Low and Spindler, Child Care Arrangements, Table A-21, p. 85 and Table A-22, p. 86.

a Employed respondents with children under 14 years of age.
b NLS percentages based on weighted observations.
c NLS totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.
d The 1971 NLS population estimates based on 1967 weights.
e This information is not available.

Table 4.5 Child Care Arrangements Used by Working Women According to NLS (1971) and CPS (1965) Surveys by Age of Child and Full Time and Part Time Employment[a]

(Percentage distributions)

Child care arrangements	NLS (1971)				CPS (1965)			
	Youngest child LT6		Youngest child 6-13		Child LT6		Child 6-13	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Population estimate (thousands)[d]	396	221	1,821	768	2,561	1,233	5,753	2,739
Total number[c]	137	66	549	208	e	e	e	e
Total percent[b]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Care in own home								
Total or average	60	49	46	40	47	47	50	33
By father	12	15	13	15	10	23	15	15
By other relative	21	13	26	20	18	16	26	15
By family and nonfamily means	19	12	2	2	e	e	e	e
By nonrelative	8	8	5	3	19	9	8	4
Care in another person's home								
Total or average	22	21	12	8	37	17	12	3
By relative	5	7	5	3	18	9	6	2
By nonrelative	16	14	6	4	20	8	6	2
Other arrangements								
Total or average	18	30	42	52	16	36	38	64
Group day care home or center	10	12	3	1	8	1	1	0
Child cares for self	1	2	24	19	0	1	14	7
Mother cares for child at work	1	4	6	11	7	32	7	23
Mother cares for child after school	2	[illegible]	8	17	1	2	16	34
Other	4	11	2	4	0	0	1	1

Source of CPS data: Low and Spindler, Child Care Arrangements, Tables A-2 and A-3, p. 71; Tables A-4 and A-5, p. 72.

a Employed respondents with children under 14 years of age.
b NLS percentages based on weighted observations.
c NLS totals include those respondents, otherwise in the universe, whose response was nonascertainable.
d The 1971 NLS population estimates based on 1967 weights.
e This information is not available.

CHAPTER FIVE*

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

I INTRODUCTION

This volume has dealt with two topics relating to female labor force participation. The first is concerned with the occupational mobility of women from typical to atypical female occupations and vice versa. This topic is of particular current interest in view of the concerted effort by both federal and state governments to enforce antidiscrimination employment laws. Traditionally women have been concentrated in relatively few occupations characterized by both low wages and limited opportunity for upward occupational mobility. Therefore, national interest in the elimination of the sex-stereotyping of occupations stems from a concern for equal opportunity as well as for more efficient utilization of the labor force.[1]

The second topic relates to child care. This topic has been one of prime concern in the national debates on the rights of women workers and the extent to which national and state governments should provide child care services. Proponents of women's rights argue that society has a social obligation to provide services such as day care centers to female participants in the labor force. Much is said of the lack of day care as an inhibiting force to the full utilization of women in the labor force. Opponents argue from the standpoint of historical precedent. Within the family, women traditionally have been responsible for the nurture of young children, and this remains their primary concern. Work outside the home is justified only from the standpoint of economic necessity.

The two chapters on child care have attempted to approach the national child care controversy realistically. In the first of these,

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[*] This chapter was written by Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr. and Carol L. Jusenius.

[1] Generally, there are no inherent physical or mental sex-related attributes which preclude a member from either sex from entry into most occupations. Therefore tradition, which hampers the freedom of occupational choice, places an unnecessary constraint on the efficient allocation of the nation's human resources.

historical precedent is used to indicate the extent to which current child care attitudes and preferences are the product of previous child care experience. For example, the family traditionally has been, and remains, the principal child care resource when women enter the labor force. The chapter suggests that the utilization and demand for day care are more the result of the unavailability of family child care resources than of a favorable attitude toward the use of day care centers. In the second chapter on child care, the changes that have occurred since 1965 are examined against the background of changes in the occupational distribution of women, the growth of suburban residential neighborhoods and industrial parks, and federal day care policy, particularly in the anti-poverty field.

II MOVEMENT OUT OF TYPICALLY FEMALE OCCUPATIONS

The analysis of occupational movement in Chapter Two indicated that while white women moved out of traditionally female occupations over the 1967-1971 period, black women tended to move in the opposite direction, i.e., into typical occupations. As expected, that movement which did occur was limited.

Movement into atypical occupations was found primarily among women with 12 or fewer years of education (pp. 23-25).[2] Considering the problems of skill acquisition, it seems reasonable to postulate that without significant alteration in the educational process, which would encourage older workers to seek new skills, the movement into those traditionally male occupations which require substantial prior skill investments will be restricted to younger female workers who are about to enter the labor force.[3] Thus, if national policy has as one of its goals the movement of older female workers into traditionally male occupations, policies aimed at achieving this objective necessarily will have to be coupled with a program of recurrent education.[4]

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[2] Throughout this chapter, page numbers refer to the sections of the report containing the material being summarized.

[3] It seems reasonable to expect that young women, who are making educational and career decisions simultaneously, will tend to move more rapidly into traditional male occupations which require large investments in schooling. There is some indication that young women tend to exhibit high occupational aspirations which are not justified on the basis of the current occupational distribution. However, we are suggesting that these aspirations may be part of a profound social change that is occurring within American society. Roger D. Roderick and Andrew I. Kohen, Years for Decision: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Young Women, vol. 3, Manpower Research Monograph no. 24 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973).

Although black women were more likely to move into typical than into atypical occupations, such movement did not improve their relative wage position. Wage and salary black women who moved from atypical into typical female occupations by 1971 had average hourly earnings that year that were 81 percent of the average for all white women employed as wage and salary workers. This represented a decline from 89 percent in 1967. On the other hand, black women who moved from typical into atypical occupations experienced an improvement in their relative wage position. Their average rate of pay in 1971 was 90 percent of the average for all white women employed as wage and salary workers compared to 75 percent in 1967 (pp. 28-34).

Examining changes in earnings by level of education, we found that women without a high school degree who were in traditionally female occupations in both 1967 and 1971 experienced the greatest average increase in earnings. However, among women with high school degrees, the greatest average increase in earnings occurred among those in atypical jobs both years (pp. 28-34).

Overall, black and white women who were in atypical occupations in 1971 had higher average hourly rates of pay than those who were in typically female occupations. Thus, the elimination of barriers to the movement of women from traditionally female occupations appears to have had beneficial economic consequences for those who made such changes (pp. 28-34).

The data also indicated that some variation exists in the psychological benefits derived from movement into atypical occupations. For instance, movement into atypical occupations did not automatically imply an increase in job satisfaction. Among white women who had not completed high school, movement into typical occupations was associated with an increase in the proportion highly satisfied with their jobs. In contrast, among those with a high school diploma, movement into atypical occupations was associated with an increase in the proportion highly satisfied with their jobs (p. 28).

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[4] Vladimir Stoikov with the assistance of Alan E. Dillingham, Robert McLean, and Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr., *Recurrent Education*, International Labor Organization monograph (forthcoming).

III CHILD CARE

Only one in ten working mothers of preschool children used a day care center or home in 1971 (p. 50). Yet, as the analysis of the willingness to use day care centers or homes illustrates, current users comprise only one-third of the mothers of preschool children who were willing to leave their child in a day care center or home. However, it is unlikely that such a favorable response could be elicited without substantial government subsidization (p. 57).

Among mothers of preschool children who were not in the labor force in 1971, approximately one-eighth of the whites and nearly one-half of the blacks said they would enter the labor force if free day care centers were available to them. The racial differences in the response to this question is an indication of a significantly higher proportion of black than white mothers who feel constrained from entering the labor force because of the absence of adequate child care. Moreover, black women are generally able to contribute proportionally more to family income than white women. Thus, it seems reasonable to believe that the greatest relative response to a national day care program would come from black women with preschool children (p. 58).

Of the factors analyzed, only two appeared to be related to the utilization of day care centers or homes. The first was the absence of older brothers or sisters to care for a preschool child. The second was the economic hardship associated with marital dissolution. The limited impact of other demographic and economic factors is suggestive of the central role played by the family as a child care resource. The overwhelming majority of women arranged for the care of their children within the family. Only factors which limited family resources, such as marital dissolution and the absence of older siblings or other relatives, appeared to be associated with the utilization of nonfamily sources of child care (pp. 50-53).

The comparison of the distribution of child care in 1965 and 1971 suggests that there are historical forces at work in the labor market which have direct implications for the child care services available to the family. First, the decline in the proportion of women employed as private household workers means a reduction in the proportion of nonfamily individuals available to care for children within the home. This fact is reflected in a decline between 1965 and 1971 in the proportion of white women leaving their children in the care of a nonrelative in their own homes (pp. 72-74). Second, certain occupations such as farmers and farm workers have traditionally allowed women to care for their children at their place of employment. The decline in the proportions and numbers of female farmers and farm workers since 1965 may help to account for the substantial reduction in the proportion of preschool children cared for at the mother's place of employment (pp. 74-75). Third, the suburbanization of population and industry since World War II, by increasing transit time to and from work, may account for the growth in the proportion of whites with children 6 to 13 who left their children in self-care situations and the proportion of blacks who left such children in the care of older siblings (pp. 75-76). Fourth, government day care policy has been responsible for the rapid growth since 1965 in the utilization of day care centers which occurred among black mothers of children under age six (pp. 76-78).

On the basis of the data in the chapters on child care, it is clear that government policy with respect to day care centers must not be unmindful of existing attitudes and preferences regarding child care, which attach a premium to care by family members. On the other hand, public policy must also recognize the impact that decreasing family size and growth of single-parent households will probably have on the need for day care. Finally, it must also be recognized that forces affecting occupational opportunities for women will affect the availability of child care personnel, since women historically have been the suppliers of child care services as well as those who have demanded them.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD

Respondents were divided into four categories according to the age of the youngest of the respondent's own children living in the household at the time of a survey.

Child Under 6

Includes all women whose youngest child was under six years of age, irrespective of the possible presence of older children living at home or the existence of children not residing with the respondent at a survey date.

Child 6 to 13

Includes all women whose youngest child was between 6 and 13 years of age, irrespective of the possible presence of older children living at home or the existence of children not residing with the respondent at a survey date.

Child 14 to 17

Includes all women whose youngest child was between 14 and 17 years of age, irrespective of the possible presence of older children living at home or the existence of children not residing with the respondent at a survey date.

No Children or Children 18 or Older

Includes all women with no children or children 18 or older living at home, irrespective of the possible existence of children not residing with the respondent at a survey date.

ATYPICAL OCCUPATION: See OCCUPATION

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

The mean hourly rate of pay for selected subgroups of women, where hourly rate of pay is the usual gross rate of compensation per hour on current job held by wage and salary workers. If a time unit other than an hour was reported, hourly rates were computed by first converting the reported figure into a weekly rate and then dividing by the number of hours usually worked per week on that job.

COMPARATIVE LABOR FORCE STATUS

A comparison of a respondent's labor force status during the 1967 and 1971 survey weeks.

DAY CARE CENTER OR HOME

This refers to private or public sponsored centers or homes which are organized to care for groups of children. These include prekindergartens organized by the school system, nursery schools, day care centers, settlement houses, church sponsored facilities, group care facilities available at the respondent's place of employment, or residential homes which care for children on a regular paid basis; kindergartens are excluded. The terms "private" and "public" refer to the sponsorship or ownership of the day care facility and not its sources of funding. For example, "private" centers may receive state and federal revenue assistance and "public" centers revenue from parent fee payments.

DECREASE IN CHILD CARE RESPONSIBILITIES: See APPENDIX E FOR DEFINITION

EDUCATION: See HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

EMPLOYED: See LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

EMPLOYER CHANGE

A comparison of the employer for whom respondents worked at the time of the 1967 and 1971 interviews.

ENTRY RATE

The ratio of women who entered the labor force between 1967 and 1971 to all those out of the labor force in 1967 (expressed in percentage terms).

EXIT RATE

The ratio of women who left the labor force between 1967 and 1971 to all those in the labor force in 1967 (expressed in percentage terms).

FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT

A minimum of 35 hours usually worked per week on current job.

HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The highest grade finished by the respondent in "regular" school by 1967, where years of college completed are denoted by "13 or more years." "Regular" schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and secondary schools; colleges; universities; and professional schools.

HOURLY EARNINGS: See AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

INCREASE IN CHILD CARE RESPONSIBILITIES: See APPENDIX E FOR DEFINITION

JOB

A continuous period of service with a given employer.

Current or Last Job

For respondents who were employed during the survey week, the job held during the survey week. For respondents who were either unemployed or not in the labor force during the survey week, the most recent job.

JOB ATTITUDE: See JOB SATISFACTION

JOB SATISFACTION

Respondent's report of her feelings toward her job when confronted with the following four alternatives: "like it very much," "like it fairly well," "dislike it somewhat," and "dislike it very much."

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In the Labor Force

All respondents who were either employed or unemployed during the survey week.

Employed

All respondents who during the survey week were either (1) "at work"--those who did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 or more hours on a family farm or business; or (2) "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work, but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons.

Unemployed

All respondents who did not work at all during the survey week and either were looking or had looked for a job in the four-week period prior to the survey; all respondents who did not work at all during the survey week and were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they were laid off; and all respondents who did not work at all during the survey week and were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Out of Labor Force

All respondents who were neither employed nor unemployed during the survey week.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: See COMPARATIVE LABOR FORCE STATUS, ENTRY RATE, EXIT RATE, LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The proportion of the total civilian noninstitutional population or of a demographic subgroup of that population classified as "in the labor force."

LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE

A measure of the number of survey weeks a respondent reported that she was in the labor force: all three survey weeks (in 1967, in 1969 and in 1971), two of the three weeks, one of the three weeks, or none of the weeks.

MARITAL STATUS

Respondents were classified into the following categories: married, husband present; married, husband absent; divorced; separated; widowed; and never married. When the term "married" is used in this report, it includes only the first of these categories. Unless otherwise specified, the term "nonmarried" is used to refer to all categories except married, husband present.

NONWHITE

This category includes all races other than Caucasian. In the National Longitudinal Surveys, Negroes are the primary racial group included in the nonwhite category. See "race" for a description of "whites" and "blacks."

OCCUPATION

The detailed (3-digit) classes used by the Bureau of the Census in the 1960 Census of Population.

Typicality of Occupation

An index measuring the difference in 1970 between the percentage of women in a detailed (3-digit) occupation used by the Bureau of the Census in the 1960 Census of Population and the percentage of the labor force which was female. See Chapter II, page 22, for a complete description.

Atypical Occupation

Detailed (3-digit) occupations used by the Bureau of the Census in the 1960 Census of Population in which 33.1 percent or fewer of the incumbents in 1970 were women. See Chapter II, page 22, for a complete description.

Typical Occupation

Detailed (3-digit) occupations used by the Bureau of the Census in the 1960 Census of Population in which at least 43.1 percent of the incumbents in 1970 were women. See Chapter II, page 22, for a complete description.

OCCUPATION: Continued

Other Occupation

Detailed (3-digit) occupations used by the Bureau of the Census in the 1960 Census of Population in which between 33.2 and 43.0 percent of the incumbents in 1970 were women. See Chapter II, page 22, for a complete description.

OTHER OCCUPATION: See OCCUPATION

OUT OF LABOR FORCE: See LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

PART TIME EMPLOYMENT

A maximum employment of 34 hours usually worked per week on current job.

PLANS FOR FIVE YEARS LATER

Respondent's report in 1967 of what she expected to be doing five years later: "working," "staying home," "going to school, getting additional training," "don't know," and "other."

PROJECTED PLANS: See PLANS FOR FIVE YEARS LATER

RACE

The term "blacks" refers exclusively to Negroes; "whites" refers to Caucasians.

SURVEY WEEK

For convenience, the term "survey week" is used to denote the calendar week preceding the date of interview. In the conventional parlance of the Bureau of the Census, it means "reference week."

TYPICAL OCCUPATION: See OCCUPATION

UNEMPLOYED: See LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

WAGE AND SALARY WORKER

A person working for a rate of pay per time-unit, commission, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates for a private employer or any government unit.

WEEKS WORKED

The total number of weeks worked by the respondent in the 12-month period prior to the survey date.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLING, INTERVIEWING AND ESTIMATING PROCEDURES*

The Survey of Work Experience of Women is one of the four longitudinal surveys sponsored by the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. Taken together these surveys comprise the National Longitudinal Surveys.

The 1971 survey was the third in the series of interviews which comprise the Survey of Work Experience of Women. Respondents had been previously interviewed in 1967 and 1969. (In 1968 respondents had been reached via a brief mailed questionnaire.) The respondents were between 34 and 48 years of age at the time of the 1971 survey.

The Sample Design

The National Longitudinal Surveys are based on a multi-stage probability sample located in 235 sample areas comprising 485 counties and independent cities representing every State and the District of Columbia. The 235 sample areas were selected by grouping all of the nation's counties and independent cities into about 1,900 primary sampling units (PSU's) and further forming 235 strata of one or more PSU's that are relatively homogeneous according to socioeconomic characteristics. Within each of the strata a single PSU was selected to represent the stratum. Within each PSU a probability sample of housing units was selected to represent the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Since one of the survey requirements was to provide separate reliable statistics for Negroes and other races, households in predominantly Negro and other race enumeration districts (ED's) were selected at a rate three times that for households in predominantly white ED's. The sample was designed to provide approximately 5,000 interviews for each of the four surveys--about 1,500 Negroes and other races and 3,500 whites. When this requirement was examined in light of the expected number of persons in each age-sex-color group it was found that approximately 42,000 households would be required in order to find the requisite number of Negroes and other races in each age-sex group.

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[*] This appendix was written by Robert Mangold, Chief, Longitudinal Survey Branch, Demographic Surveys Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

An initial sample of about 42,000 housing units was selected and a screening interview took place in March and April 1966. Of this number about 7,500 units were found to be vacant, occupied by persons whose usual residence was elsewhere, changed from residential use, or demolished. On the other hand, about 900 additional units were found which had been created within existing living space or had been changed from what was previously nonresidential space. Thus, 35,360 housing units were available for interview; of these, usable information was collected for 34,662 households, a completion rate of 98.0 percent.

Following the initial interview and screening operation, the sample was rescreened in the fall of 1966, immediately prior to the first Survey of Work Experience of Males 14-24. For the rescreening operation, the sample was stratified by the presence or absence of a 14-24 year-old male in the household. The rescreened sample was used to designate 5,392 women age 30 to 44 to be interviewed for the Survey of Work Experience of Women. These were sampled differentially within four strata: whites in white ED's (i.e., ED's which contained predominantly white households), Negroes and other races in white ED's, whites in Negro and other race ED's, and Negroes and other races in Negro and other race ED's.

The Field Work

Three hundred twenty-five interviewers were assigned to the survey. Many of the procedures and the labor force and socioeconomic concepts used in this survey were identical or similar to those used in the Current Population Survey (CPS); by selecting a staff of interviewers with CPS experience, the quality of the interviewers was increased and the time and costs of the training were reduced.

Interviewing began on April 26, 1971 and continued through the end of June. There were several reasons for the lengthy interview time period. First, the interviewers had to spend at least one week a month working on the CPS and various other surveys. Since a personal interview was required, there were limited time periods during the day when many respondents were available for interview. Finally, a great deal of time was spent in locating respondents who had moved since the previous year's interview.

In 1971, 4,784 respondents were eligible for interview. Of these, interviews were completed with 4,575, a completion rate of 95.6 percent. The respondents interviewed in 1971 represented 90.0 percent of those originally interviewed in 1967.

A preliminary edit to check the quality of the completed questionnaires was done by the Data Collection Center staffs. This consisted of a "full edit" of each questionnaire returned by each interviewer. The editor reviewed the questionnaires from beginning to end, to determine if the entries were complete and consistent and whether the skip instructions were being followed.

The interviewer was contacted by phone concerning minor problems, and depending on the nature of the problem, was either merely told of her error and asked to contact the respondent for further information or for clarification, or, for more serious problems, was retrained, either totally or in part, and the questionnaire was returned to her for completion.

Estimating Methods

The estimation procedure adopted for this survey was a multi-stage ratio estimate. The first step was the assignment to each sample case of a basic weight which took into account the overrepresentation of Negro and other race strata, the rescreening procedure and the sampling fraction of the stratum from which it was selected. The sample drawn from the white stratum was selected at a six out of seven ratio, while no further selection was done for the sample from the Negro and other race stratum. Thus, from the Survey of Work Experience of Women 30 to 44 there were eight different base weights reflecting the differential sampling by color within stratum (i.e., white ED's versus Negro and other race ED's) during both the rescreening and selection operations.

1. Noninterview Adjustment

The weights for all interviewed persons were adjusted to the extent needed to account for persons for whom no information was obtained because of absence, refusals or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment was made separately for each of sixteen groupings: Census region of residence (Northeast, North Central, South, West), by residence (urban, rural), by color (white, Negro and other races).

2. Ratio Estimates

The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with the principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics.[1] This was accomplished through two stages of ratio estimation, as follows:

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[1] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 7, "The Current Population Survey--A Report on Methodology," Washington, D.C., 1963, for a more detailed explanation of the preparation of estimates.

a. First-Stage Ratio Estimation

This is a procedure in which the sample proportions were adjusted to the known 1960 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step took into account the differences existing at the time of the 1960 Census between the color-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas.

b. Second-Stage Ratio Estimation

In this final step, the sample proportions were adjusted to independent current estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age and color. These estimates were prepared by carrying forward the most recent Census data (1960) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.[2] The adjustment was made by color within three age categories: 30 to 34, 35 to 39, and 40 to 44.

After this step, each sample person has a weight which remains unchanged throughout the five-year life of the survey. The universe of study was thus fixed at the time of interview for the first cycle. No reweighting of the sample is made after subsequent cycles since the group of interviewed persons is an unbiased sample of the population group (in this case, civilian noninstitutionalized females age 30 to 44) in existence at the time of the first cycle only.

Coding and Editing

Most of the questionnaire required no coding, the data being punched directly from precoded boxes. However, the various job description questions used the Bureau's standard occupation and industry codes that are used with the monthly CPS. Codes for the other "open end" questions were developed in conjunction with Ohio State from tallies of usually ten percent subsamples of the returns.

The consistency edits for the questionnaire were completed on the computer. For the parts of the questionnaire which were similar to the CPS a modified CPS edit was used. For all other sections separate consistency checks were performed. None of the edits included an allocation routine which was dependent on averages or random information from outside sources, since such allocated data could not be expected to be consistent with data from subsequent surveys. However, where the answer to a question was obvious from others in the questionnaire, the missing answer was entered on the tape. For example, if item 29a ("Are there any restrictions, such as hours or location of job that would be a factor in your taking a job?") was blank, but legitimate entries appeared in 29b ("What are these restrictions?"), a "Yes" was inserted in 29a. In this case, only if 29a were marked "Yes" would 29b be filled; therefore, the assumption was made that either the key punch operator failed to punch the item or the interviewer failed to mark it.

---

[2] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 352, Nov. 18, 1966, for a description of the methods used in preparing these independent population estimates.

Further, some of the status codes which depend on the answers to a number of different items were completed using only partial information. For example, the current employment status of the respondent (that is, whether she was employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force) is determined by the answers to a number of related questions. However, if one or more of these questions is not completed but the majority are filled and consistent with each other, the status is determined on the basis of the available answers. This procedure accounts for an artificially low count of "NA's" for certain items.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLING VARIATION

As in any survey based upon a sample, the data in this report are subject to sampling error, that is, variation attributable solely to the fact that they emerge from a sample rather than from a complete count of the population. Because the probabilities of a given individual's appearing in the sample are known, it is possible to estimate the sampling error, at least roughly. For example, it is possible to specify a "confidence interval" for each absolute figure or percentage, that is, the range within which the true value of the figure is likely to fall. For this purpose, the standard error of the statistic is generally used. One standard error on either side of a given statistic provides the range of values which has a two-thirds probability of including the true value. This probability increases to about 95 percent if a range of two standard errors is used.

Standard Errors of Percentages

In the case of percentages, the size of the standard error depends not only on the magnitude of the percentage, but also on the size of the base on which the percentage is computed. Thus, the standard error of 80 percent may be only 1 percentage point when the base is the total number of white women, but as much as 8 or 9 percentage points when the base is the total number of unemployed white women. Two tables of standard errors, one for whites and one for blacks, are shown below (Tables C-1 and C-2).

The method of ascertaining the appropriate standard error of a percentage[1] may be illustrated by the following example. Our estimates indicate that 20 percent of the white women in our sample have completed more than 12 years of school. Entering the table for white women (C-1)

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[1] Because the sample is not random, the conventional formula for the standard error of a percentage cannot be used. The entries in the tables have been computed on the basis of a formula suggested by the Bureau of the Census statisticians. They should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error, rather than a precise standard error for any specific item. Nonetheless, refined estimates of the standard errors of percentages prepared for our Initial Surveys of Men 45 to 59 and Boys 14 to 24 by Census statisticians are extremely close to the rough estimates computed using a formula identical to that employed in constructing Tables C-1 and C-2.

Table C-1 Standard Errors of Estimated
Percentages of Whites
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	50
22	3.0	6.6	9.0	12.1	15.1
44	2.1	4.6	6.4	8.5	10.7
78	1.6	3.5	4.8	6.4	8.0
111	1.3	2.9	4.0	5.4	6.7
222	0.9	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.7
1,111	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.1
3,458	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2

Table C-2 Standard Errors of Estimated
Percentages of Blacks
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage				
	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	50
19	3.2	7.1	9.7	13.0	16.2
38	2.2	4.9	6.8	9.0	11.3
77	1.6	3.5	4.8	6.4	8.0
154	1.1	2.5	3.4	4.5	5.7
577	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9
1,077	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.1
1,621	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.7

with the base of 3,458 and the percentage 20, one finds the standard error to be 1.0 percent. Thus the chances are two out of three that a complete enumeration would have resulted in a figure between 21 and 19 percent (20 ± 1.0) and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 22 and 18 percent (20 ± 2.0).

Standard Errors of Differences between Percentages

In analyzing and interpreting the data, interest will perhaps most frequently center on the question whether observed differences in percentages are "real," or whether they result simply from sampling variation. If, for example, one finds on the basis of the survey that 3.3 percent of the whites, as compared with 7 percent of the blacks, are unable to work, the question arises whether this difference actually prevails in the population or whether it might have been produced by sampling variation. The answer to this question, expressed in terms of probabilities, depends on the standard error of the difference between the two percentages, which, in turn, is related to their magnitudes as well as to the size of the base of each. Although a precise answer to the question would require extended calculation, it is possible to construct charts that will indicate roughly, for different ranges of bases and different magnitudes of the percentages themselves, whether a given difference may be considered to be "significant," i.e., is sufficiently large that there is less than a 5 percent chance that it would have been produced by sampling variation alone. Such charts are shown below.

The magnitude of the quotient produced by dividing the difference between any two percentages by the standard error of the difference determines whether that difference is significant. Since the standard error of the difference depends only on the size of the percentages and their bases, for differences centered around a given percentage it is possible to derive a function which relates significant differences to the size of the bases of the percentages. If a difference around the given percentage is specified, the function then identifies those bases which will produce a standard error small enough for the given difference to be significant. The graphs which follow show functions of this type; each curve identifies combinations of bases that will make a given difference around a given percentage significant. For all combinations of bases on or to the northeast of a given curve, the given difference is the maximum difference necessary for significance.

Thus, to determine whether the difference between two percentages is significant, first locate the appropriate graph by selecting the one labeled with the percentage closest to the midpoint between the two percentages in question. When this percentage is under 50, the base of the larger percentage should be read on the horizontal axis of the chart and the base of the smaller percentage on the vertical axis. When the midpoint between the two percentages is greater than 50, the two axes are to be reversed. (When the midpoint is exactly 50 percent, either axis may be used for either base.) The two coordinates identify a point on the graph. The relation between this point and the curves indicates the order of magnitude required for a difference between the two percentages to be statistically significant at the 5 percent confidence level.[2]

All this may be illustrated as follows. Suppose in the case of the whites the question is whether the difference between 27 percent (on a base of 1,333) and 33 percent (on a base of 1,111) is significant. Since the percentages center on 30 percent, Figure 4 should be used. Entering the vertical axis of this graph with 1,333 and the horizontal axis with 1,111 provides a coordinate which lies to the northeast of the curve showing combinations of bases for which a difference of 6 percent is significant. Thus the 6 percentage point difference (between 27 and 33 percent) is significant.

As an example of testing for the significance of a difference between two color groups, consider the following. The data in our study show that for women in the age cohort 35 to 39, 4 percent of the whites who have ever been married (on a base of 1,082) and 13 percent of the ever married blacks (on a base of 527) were 15 years old or younger at the time of their first marriage. To determine whether this intercolor difference is significant, Figure 2 is used since the midpoint (8.5 percent) between the two percentages is closer to 10 than five.[3] Entering this graph at 1,082 on the vertical axis for whites and at 527 on the horizontal axis for blacks (calibrated at the top of the figure) provides a coordinate which lies to the northeast of the 5 percent curve. Thus the 9 percentage point difference in the incidence of early marriages is significant.

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[2] The point made in footnote 1 is equally relevant here. The graphs should be interpreted as providing only a rough (and probably conservative) estimate of the difference required for significance.

[3] If both percentages are less (greater) than 50 and the midpoint between the two percentages is less (greater) than the percentage for which the curves were constructed, the actual differences necessary for significance will be slightly less than those shown on the curve. The required differences shown on the curves understate the actual differences necessary for significance when both percentages are less (greater) than 50 and the midpoint is greater (less) than the percentage for which the curves were constructed.

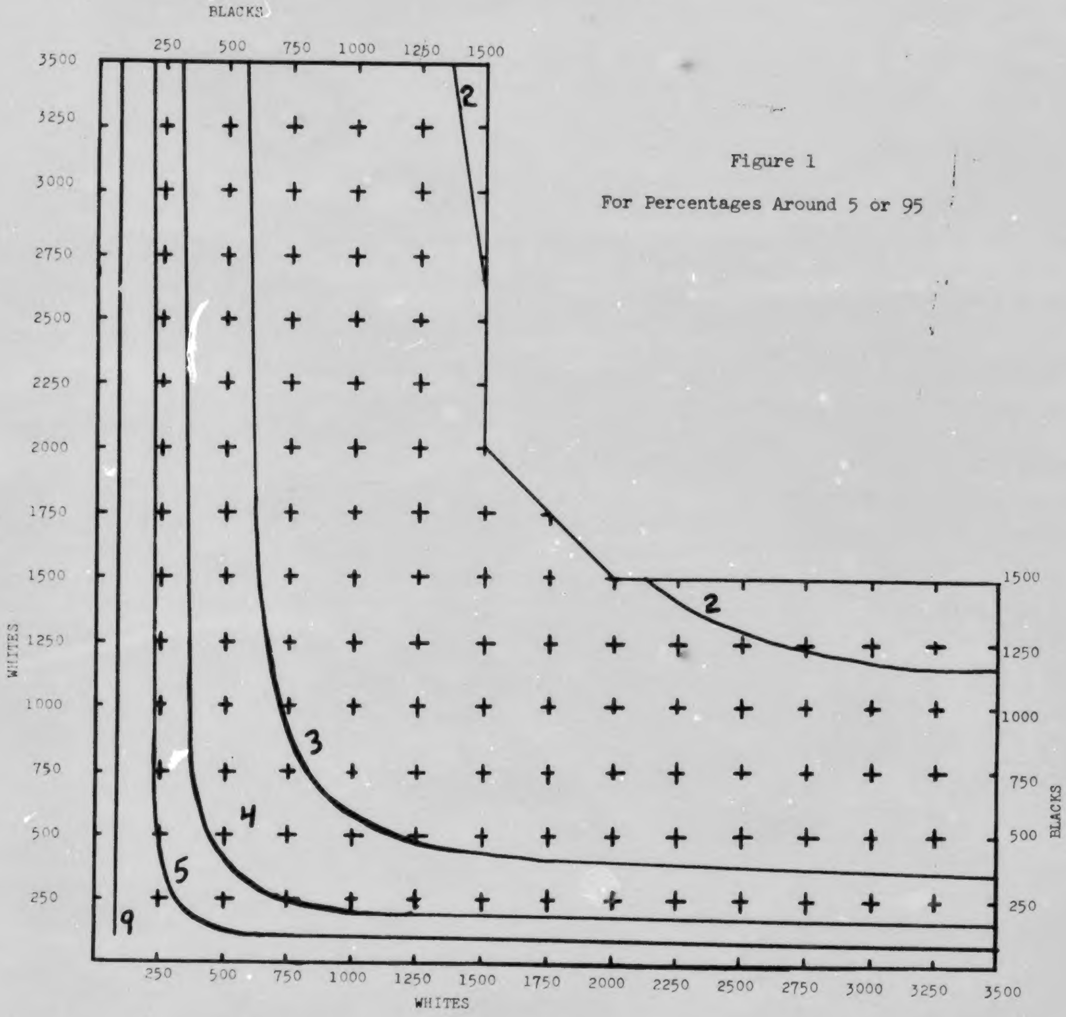


Figure 1

For Percentages Around 5 or 95

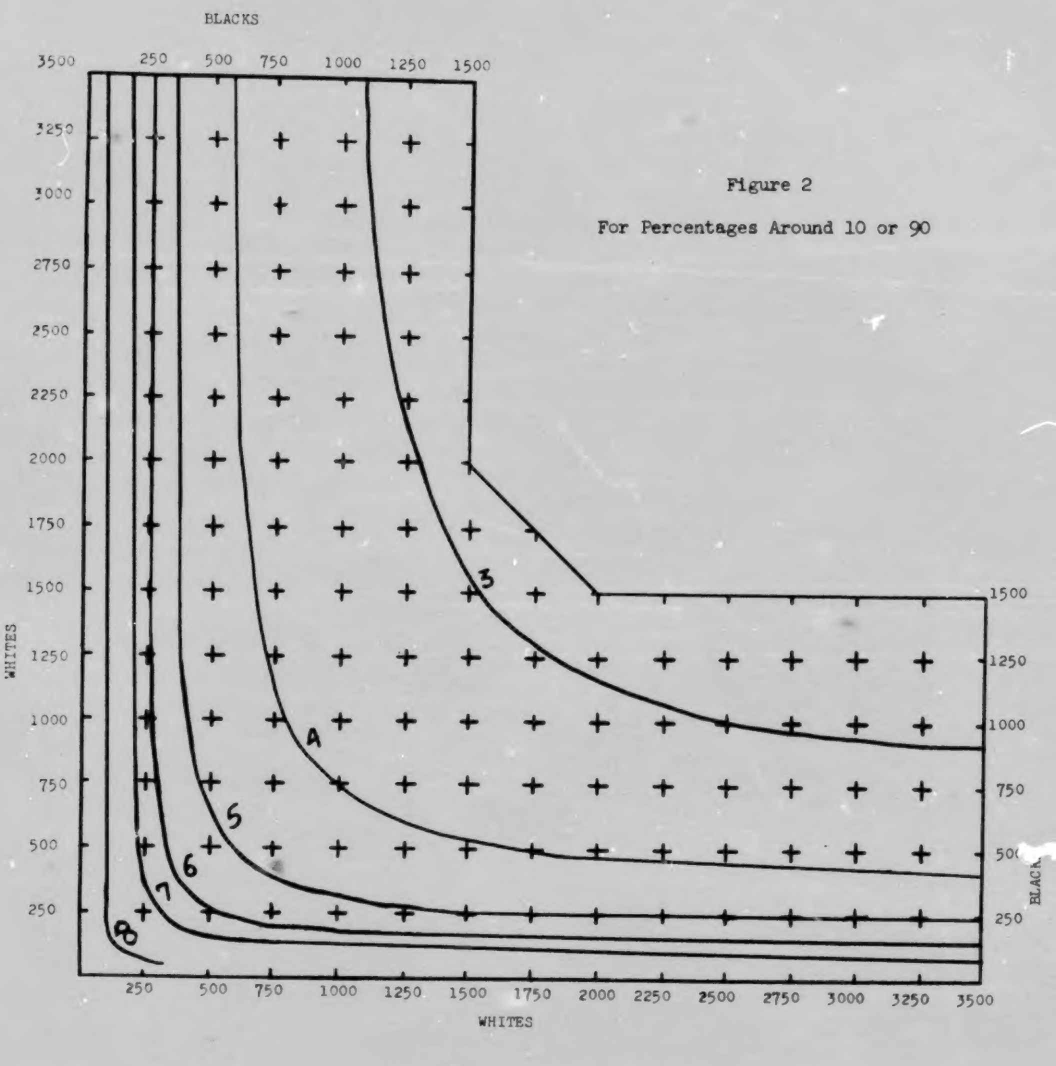


Figure 2

For Percentages Around 10 or 90

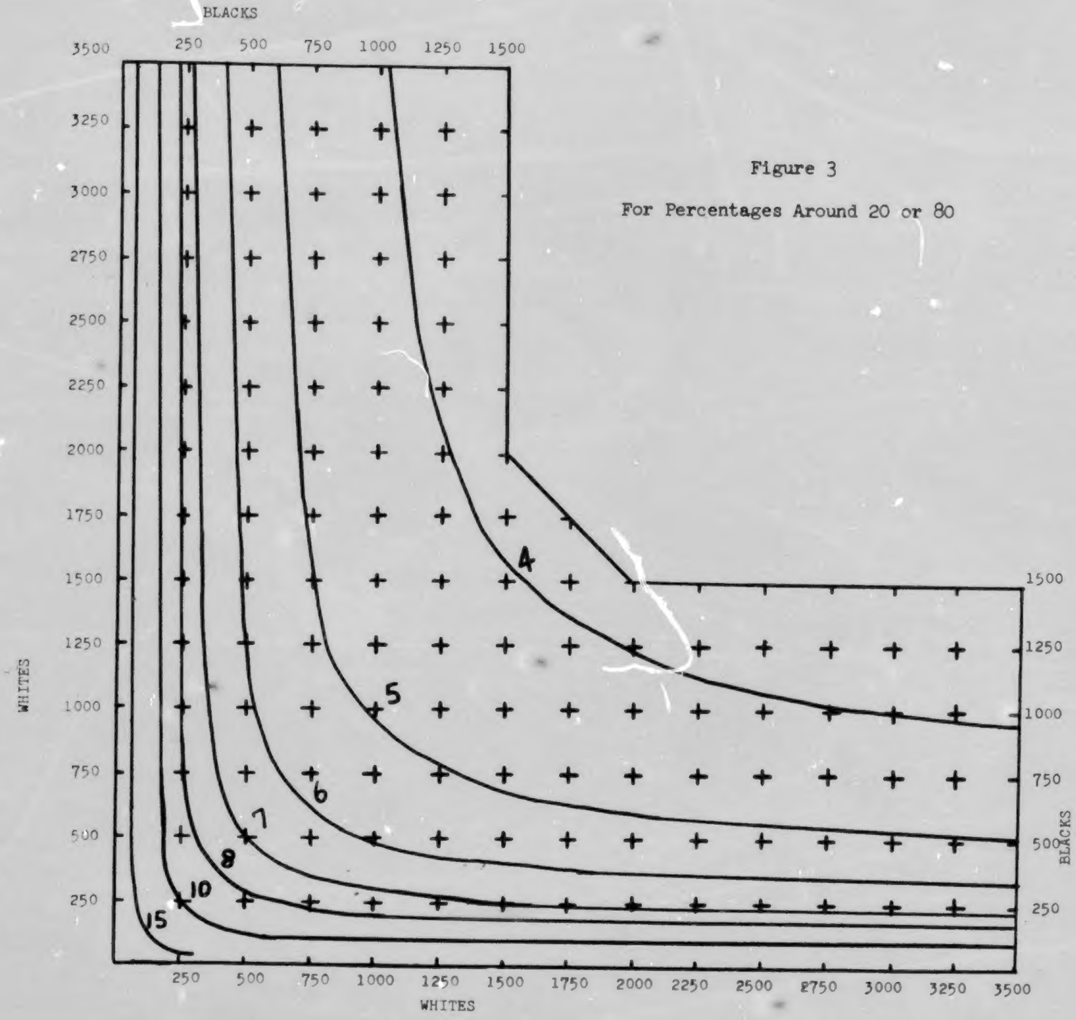


Figure 3

For Percentages Around 20 or 80

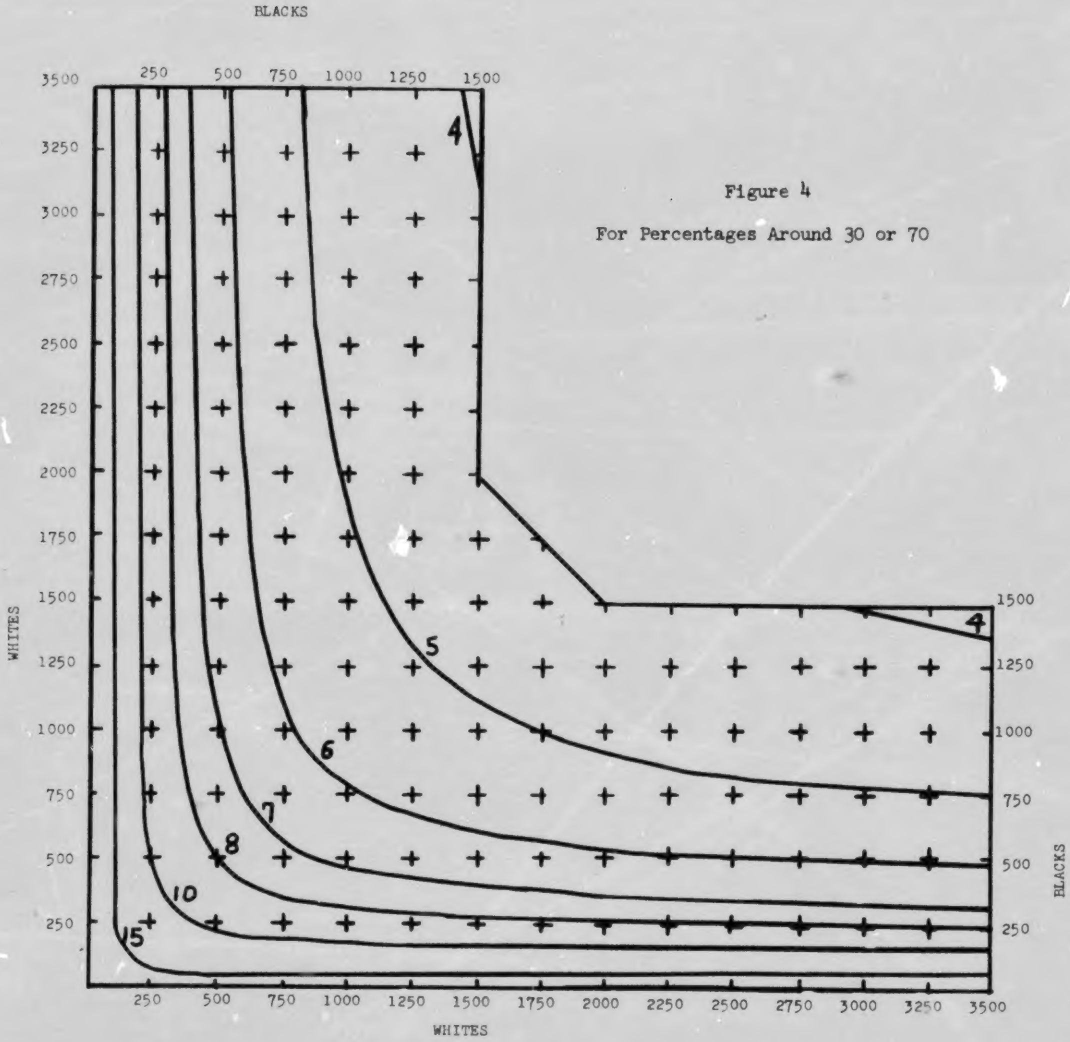


Figure 4

For Percentages Around 30 or 70

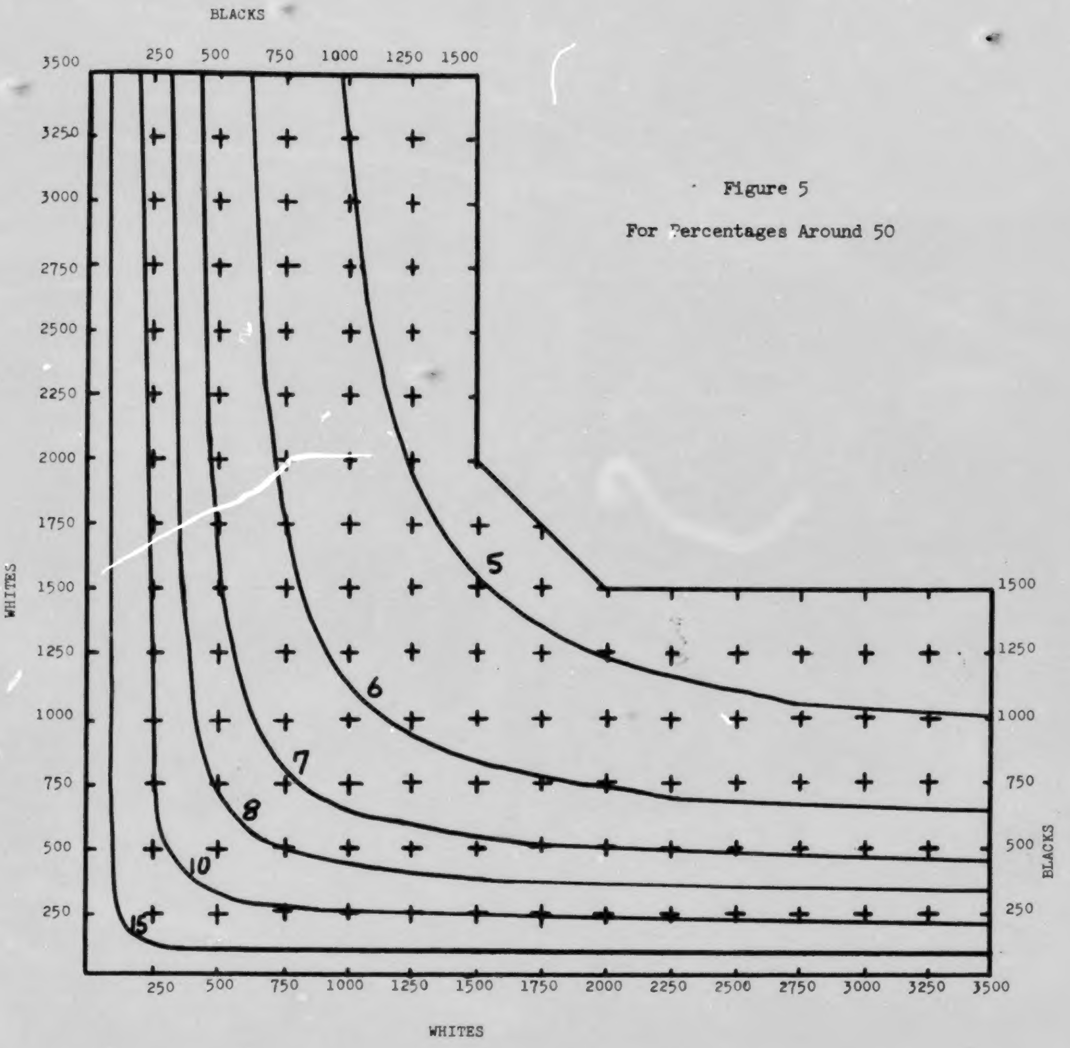


Figure 5

For Percentages Around 50

APPENDIX D

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MOVEMENT BETWEEN TYPICAL AND ATYPICAL OCCUPATIONS

Table D-1 Illustrations of Movement from Typical to Atypical Occupations: Respondents who were Wage and Salary Workers in 1967 and 1971[a]

Years of schooling completed	1967 Occupation Typical	1971 Occupation Atypical
	WHITES	
0-11		
Case 1	Cashier	Bus driver
Case 2	Waitress	Bartender
Case 3	Laundry and dry cleaning operative	Fore(man)
12		
Case 1	Laundry and dry cleaning operative	Truck and tractor driver
Case 2	Bookkeeper	Accountant/Auditor
Case 3	Secretary	Postal clerk
13 or more		
Case 1	Secretary	Real estate agent and broker
Case 2	Typist	Dispatcher and starter (vehicle)
Case 3	Teacher	Official and administrator (nec), public administrator
	BLACKS	
0-11		
Case 1	Private household worker	Welder and flame cutter
Case 2	Private household worker	Operative and kindred worker (nec)
Case 3	Cook (except private household)	Operative and kindred worker (nec)
12		
Case 1	Clerical worker (nec)	Postal Clerk
Case 2	Cook (except private household)	Operative and kindred worker (nec)
Case 3	Cook (except private household)	Janitor and sexton
13 or more		
Case 1	Too few sample cases to be representative	
Case 2		
Case 3		

Table continued on next page.

Table D-1 Continued

a For each educational category three women who changed occupations were chosen who appeared to be representative of the total category. For example, one white woman with 12 years of schooling moved out of her job as a secretary and became a postal clerk. Where the sample cases were too small in number to provide an adequate selection, either two or no examples are shown.

For black women there are four instances in which the atypical job or the typical job is listed twice. This has been done in order to indicate that a disproportionately large proportion of women were either moving into or out of this occupation. For example, of those with 0 to 11 years of schooling and in typical jobs in 1967, a relatively large percentage of those who changed to atypical jobs had left private household work.

Table D-2 Illustrations of Movement from Atypical to Typical Occupations: Respondents who were Wage and Salary Workers in 1967 and 1971[a]

Years of schooling completed	1967 Occupation Atypical	1971 Occupation Typical
	WHITES	
0-11		
Case 1	Credit(man)	Secretary
Case 2	Operative and kindred worker (nec)	Hospital attendant
Case 3	Farm laborer (wage)	Housekeeper and steward (except private household)
12		
Case 1	Operative and kindred worker (nec)	Office machine operator
Case 2	Welder and flame cutter	Clerical and kindred worker (nec)
Case 3	Real estate agent and broker	Bookkeeper
13 or more		
Case 1	Public relations(man) and publicity writer	Secretary
Case 2	Manager, official and proprietor (nec)	Secondary school teacher
Case 3[a]		
	BLACKS	
0-11		
Case 1	Farm laborer (wages)	Hospital attendant
Case 2	Farm laborer (wages)	Charwoman and cleaner
Case 3	Stock clerk and store keeper	Waitress
12		
Case 1	Operative and kindred worker (nec)	Telephone operator
Case 2	Operative and kindred worker (nec)	Clerical worker (nec)
Case 3	Stock clerk and store keeper	Hospital attendant
13 or more		
Case 1 Case 2 Case 3	Too few sample cases to be representative	

Table continued on next page.

Table D-2 Continued

a For each educational category three women who changed occupations were chosen who appeared to be representative of the total category. For example, one white woman with 12 years of schooling moved out of her job as a secretary and became a postal clerk. Where the sample cases were too small in number to provide an adequate selection, either two or no examples are shown.

For black women there are four instances in which the atypical job or the typical job is listed twice. This has been done in order to indicate that a disproportionately large proportion of women were either moving into or out of this occupation. For example, of those with 0 to 11 years of schooling and in typical jobs in 1967, a relatively large percentage of those who changed to atypical jobs had left private household work.

DECISION RULES USED TO MEASURE CHANGE IN CHILD CARE RESPONSIBILITIES

Change in a family's child care responsibilities between 1967 and 1971 is assumed to be a function of (1) the net change in the numbers of children under age 18 and (2) the change in the ages of children that occurred between the two dates. The following are the rules used to create the variable, "change in child care responsibilities," utilized in Tables 1.4 and 1.5. The steps and rules for the creation of the variable are given below.

Step One:

Respondents were classified in each year into one of eight categories according to the age distribution of their children. The categories were ranked in ascending order by the adjusted labor force participation rates of women in 1960 estimated by Bowen and Finegan. A rank of one was associated with the lowest labor force participation rate and a rank of eight with the highest labor force participation rate. Although the labor force participation rates of women with children of various ages increased over the period 1960 to 1971, evidence from the NLS data indicates that the relative relationships found in the 1960 Census data still held in 1971.

Age Categories of Children	Adjusted LFPR, 1960[1]	Rank
LT 6 only	13.2	1
LT 6 and 6 to 13	15.0	2
LT 6 and 14 to 17	23.6	4
LT 6, 6 to 13, and 14 to 17	20.7	3
6 to 13 only	36.2	5
6 to 13 and 14 to 17	36.5	6
14 to 17 only	53.3	7
None LT 18	56.1	8

---

[1] William G. Bowen and T. Aldrich Finegan, The Economics of Labor Force Participation, (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969), Table 5.2, p. 97.

Step Two:

The number of children under age 18 in both 1967 and 1971 was calculated.

Step Three:

In order to construct the variable, the number of children and the rank of the age-structure category in the two years were compared in order to judge whether the family's child care responsibilities increased or decreased. (Women whose responsibilities neither increased or decreased were excluded.) The rules for each of these cases are outlined as follows:

Rules for an Increase

1. If the rank in 1967 was higher (e.g., 7) than the rank in 1971 (e.g., 1) and no change occurred in the number of children less than 18, child care responsibilities were assumed to have increased.
2. If the rank in 1967 was higher (e.g., 7) than the rank in 1971 (e.g., 4) and the number of children increased, child care responsibilities were assumed to have increased.
3. If no change occurred in the rank (e.g., 1 in both years) between 1967 and 1971 and the number of children increased, child care responsibilities were assumed to have increased.

Rules for a Decrease

1. If the rank in 1967 (e.g., 1) was lower than the rank in 1971 (e.g., 5) and the number of children remained the same, child care responsibilities were assumed to have decreased.
2. If the rank in 1967 (e.g., 4) was lower than the rank in 1971 (e.g., 5) and the number of children decreased, child care responsibilities were assumed to have decreased.
3. If the rank in 1967 and 1971 (e.g., 7) remained the same and the number of children decreased, child care responsibilities were assumed to have decreased.

All other combinations not covered by the above rules were excluded from the analysis.

APPENDIX F

ATTRITION FROM SAMPLE

Chart F-1 shows the number of women eligible for interview and the number actually interviewed in each survey year. Of the 5,392 women who were selected for the initial survey in 1967, 5,083 women were personally interviewed. By the time of the second (1968) survey, 5,061 women were eligible; of these 4,910 returned the mailed questionnaire. Some 4,972 women were eligible for the third (1969) survey and interviews were obtained from 4,712. The 4,784 women who were eligible in 1971 represented 94.1 percent of the women originally interviewed four years earlier, and interviews were completed for 4,575 or 95.6 percent of those who were eligible. Thus the 1971 completion rate compares favorably with the rates of prior surveys.

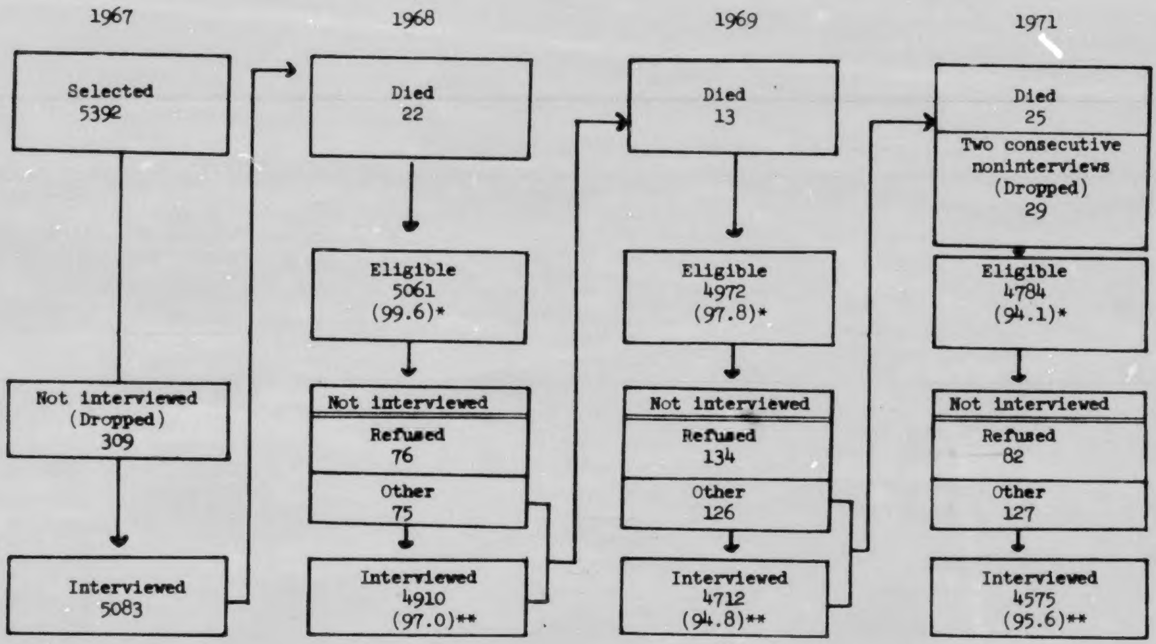
Table F-1 indicates that a noninterview usually occurred either because the woman refused to be interviewed or because the enumerator was unable to contact her. A woman who refused to be interviewed became ineligible for all subsequent interviews. Likewise, a woman who could not be contacted in two consecutive surveys was dropped from the list of eligibles.

Table F-1 Reason for Noninterview, by Survey Year

(Percentage distributions)

Survey year	Total number	Total percent	Refused	Unable to contact	Temporarily absent	Institutionalized	Other
1968	151	100.0	50.3	41.1	0.0	0.7	7.9
1969	260	100.0	51.5	33.5	6.2	2.7	6.2
1971	209	100.0	39.2	40.2	5.7	2.9	12.0

Chart F-1 Eligibility and Interview Status, 1967-1971: Sample Cases



* Percent of 1967 interviewees.

** Percent of women eligible, same year.

APPENDIX G

1967 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Budget Bureau No. 41-R2395; Approval Expires April 30, 1968

FORM LGT-301
(3-20-67)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

SURVEY OF WORK EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN 30 - 44

1967

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

1. Control No.

2. Line number of respondent ______

3. Name

4. Address

5. Interviewed by | Code

RECORD OF CALLS

Date	Time	Comments
1.	a.m. p.m.	
2.	a.m. p.m.	
3.	a.m. p.m.	
4.	a.m. p.m.	

RECORD OF INTERVIEW

Interview time		Date completed	Comments
Began	Ended		
a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.		

NONINTERVIEW REASON

1 ☐ Temporarily absent

2 ☐ Unable to locate respondent – *Specify*

______

3 ☐ Refused

4 ☐ Other – *Specify*

______

TRANSCRIPTION FROM HOUSEHOLD RECORD CARD

Item 2 – Identification code

______

Item 15 – Age

______

Item 22 – Tenure

1 ☐ Owned or being bought
2 ☐ Rented
3 ☐ No cash rent

Item 13 – Marital status

1 ☐ Married spouse present
2 ☐ Married spouse absent
3 ☐ Widowed
4 ☐ Divorced
5 ☐ Separated
6 ☐ Never married

Item 16 – Race

1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other

Items 23 – 25 – Land usage

1 ☐ A
2 ☐ B
3 ☐ C
4 ☐ D
5 ☐ E

IF RESPONDENT HAS MOVED, ENTER NEW ADDRESS

Number and street

City

County

State

ZIP code

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS

1. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK –

{Working
{Keeping house
or something else

1 ☐ WK – Working – *SKIP to 2a*
2 ☐ J – With a job but not at work
3 ☐ LK – Looking for work
4 ☐ S – Going to school
5 ☐ KH – Keeping house
6 ☐ U – Unable to work – *SKIP to 5a*
7 ☐ OT – Other – *Specify*

____

2. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?

(Note: If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.)

1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No – *SKIP to 3*

2a. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs? ______

2b. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

1 ☐ *49 or more – SKIP to 6*
2 ☐ 1 – 34 – *ASK 2c*
3 ☐ 35 – 48 – *ASK 2d*

2c. Do you USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

1 ☐ Yes – What is the reason you worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK?
2 ☐ No – What is the reason you USUALLY work less than 35 hours a week?

(Mark the appropriate reason)

01 ☐ Slack work
02 ☐ Material shortage
03 ☐ Plant or machine repair
04 ☐ New job started during week
05 ☐ Job terminated during week
06 ☐ Could find only part-time work
07 ☐ Holiday (legal or religious)
08 ☐ Labor dispute
09 ☐ Bad weather
10 ☐ Own illness
11 ☐ Illness of family member
12 ☐ On vacation
13 ☐ Too busy with housework
14 ☐ Too busy with school, personal business, etc.
15 ☐ Did not want full-time work
16 ☐ Full-time work week under 35 hours
17 ☐ Other reason – *Specify*

____

(If entry in 2c, SKIP to 6 and enter job worked at last week.)

2d. Did you lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday, or slack work?

1 ☐ Yes – How many hours did you take off? ______
2 ☐ No

(Correct 2a if lost time not already deducted; if 2a reduced below 35, fill 2c, otherwise SKIP to 6.)

2e. Did you work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Yes – How many extra hours did you work? ______
2 ☐ No

(Correct 2a if extra hours not already included and SKIP to 6.)

(If "J" in 1, SKIP to 3a.)

3. Did you have a job (or business) from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No – *SKIP to 4*

3a. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Own illness
2 ☐ Illness of family member
3 ☐ On vacation
4 ☐ Too busy with housework, school, personal business
5 ☐ Bad weather
6 ☐ Labor dispute
7 ☐ New job to begin within 30 days – *ASK 4c2*
8 ☐ Temporary layoff (Under 30 days) } *ASK 4c3*
9 ☐ Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no definite recall date) } *ASK 4c3*
0 ☐ Other – *Specify*

____

3b. Are you getting wages or salary for any of the time off LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Self-employed

3c. Do you usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

(SKIP to 6 and enter job held last week.)

Notes

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS – Continued

(If "LK" in 1, SKIP to 4a.)

4. Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

1 ☐ Yes   x ☐ No – *SKIP to 5a*

4a. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work?

(Mark all methods used; do not read list.)

Checked with –

1 ☐ State employment agency
2 ☐ Private employment agency
3 ☐ Employer directly
4 ☐ Friends or relatives
5 ☐ Placed or answered ads
6 ☐ Nothing – *SKIP to 5a*
7 ☐ Other – *Specify – e.g., MDTA, union or professional register, etc.*

______

4b. Why did you start looking for work? Was it because you lost or quit a job at that time or was there some other reason?

1 ☐ Lost job
2 ☐ Quit job
3 ☐ Wanted temporary work
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______

4c. 1) How many weeks have you been looking for work?

2) How many weeks ago did you start looking for work?

3) How many weeks ago were you laid off?

Number of weeks ______

4d. Have you been looking for full-time or part-time work?

1 ☐ Full-time work   2 ☐ Part-time work

4e. Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?

1 ☐ Yes →
- 2 ☐ Already has a job
- 3 ☐ Temporary illness
- 4 ☐ Going to school
- 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______

6 ☐ No

4f. In what year did you last work at a regular full- or part-time job lasting two consecutive weeks or more? *Record year last job ended on Reference Information sheet (Labor Force Group B)*

1 ☐ January 1966 or later
2 ☐ 1962 – 65 – *Specify month and year*
Month ______ year ______
3 ☐ Before 1962 – Specify year ______
} *SKIP to 5b*

4 ☐ Never worked 2 weeks or more
5 ☐ Never worked at all
} *SKIP to Check Item C, Page 5*

5a. In what year did you last work at a regular full- or part-time job or business? *Record year last job ended on Reference Information Sheet (Labor Force Group C)*

1 ☐ January 1966 or later
2 ☐ 1962 – 65 – *Specify month and year*
Month ______ Year ______
3 ☐ Before 1962 – *Specify year* ______
} *ASK 5b*

4 ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to Check Item C, page 5*

5b. On that job did you usually work 35 hours or more a week?

1 ☐ 35 hours or more   2 ☐ Less than 35 hours

5c. Why did you leave your last job?

01 ☐ To get married
02 ☐ Husband wanted her to quit
03 ☐ Husband transferred, moved
04 ☐ Own health
05 ☐ Pregnancy
06 ☐ Health of family members
07 ☐ Devote more time to family
08 ☐ Seasonal job completed
09 ☐ Slack work or business conditions
10 ☐ Temporary nonseasonal work completed
11 ☐ Unsatisfactory work arrangements (hour, pay, etc.)
12 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
GO to 6 and describe that job

6. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

6a. For whom did you work? *(Name of company, business, organization or other employer)*

______

6b. In what city and State is . . . located?

City ______
State ______

6c. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example, TV and radio manufacturer, retail shoe store, restaurant, State Labor Department, farm)*

______

Census use only

6d. Were you –

1 ☐ P – An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission?
2 ☐ G – A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?
3 ☐ O – Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm?

(If not a farm) – Is this business incorporated?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

4 ☐ WP – Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?

6e. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example, typist, elementary teacher, waitress, stock clerk)*

______

Census use only

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS – Continued

6f. When did you start working at this job or business? *If 1966 or later, enter both month and year.*	**6f.** Year ________ Month ________
7. How did you find out about that job? *If "Other," specify here* ________ ________	**7.** 1 ☐ State employment agency 2 ☐ Private employment agency 3 ☐ Checked directly with employer 4 ☐ Newspaper ads 5 ☐ Friends or relatives 6 ☐ Other
CHECK ITEM A	× ☐ Respondent has not worked since January 1966 – *SKIP to Check Item C, page 5* 1 ☐ All others – *ASK 8*
8a. How much time (does, did) it usually take you to get to work (one way)?	**8a.** ________
b. What means of transportation do you usually use to get to work? – *Check as many boxes as apply* *If "Other," specify here* ________ ________	**b.** 1 ☐ Own auto – *ASK 8c* 2 ☐ Ride with someone else *ASK 8d* 3 ☐ Bus or streetcar *ASK 8d* 4 ☐ Subway or elevated *ASK 8d* 5 ☐ Railroad *ASK 8d* 6 ☐ Taxicab *ASK 8d* 7 ☐ Walked only *SKIP to Check Item B* 8 ☐ Other *SKIP to Check Item B*
c. 1. What is the total cost of any parking fees or tolls you have to pay (round trip)?	**c.** 1. 0 ☐ No cost or $ ________ per ________
2. How many miles do you go by car (round trip)?	2. Miles ________
☐ Only box 1 marked in 8b – *SKIP to Check Item B* ☐ Box 1 and any of boxes 2 – 6 marked in 8b – *ASK 8d*	
d. What is the total cost of the round trip by (means of transportation given in b)?	**d.** 0 ☐ No cost or $ ________ per ________
CHECK ITEM B	1 ☐ "F" or "G" in item 6d – *ASK 9* × ☐ "O" or "WP" in item 6d – *SKIP to Check Item C, page 5*
9a. How much do (did) you earn at (job listed in 6a)?	**9a.** $ ________ per ________
b. How many hours a week do (did) you usually work at this job?	**b.** Hours ________
c. Do (did) you receive extra pay when you work (worked) over a certain number of hours a week?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 9d* 2 ☐ No – compensating time off only *SKIP to Check Item C, page 5* 3 ☐ No *SKIP to Check Item C, page 5* 4 ☐ Never work overtime *SKIP to Check Item C, page 5*
d. After how many hours do (did) you receive extra pay?	**d.** 1 ☐ Hours ________ per day 2 ☐ Hours ________ per week
e. For all hours worked over (entry in 9d) are (were) you paid straight time, time and one-half, double time, or is there some other arrangement? *If "Other," specify here* ________ ________	**e.** 1 ☐ Straight time 2 ☐ Time and one-half 3 ☐ Double time 4 ☐ Compensating time off 5 ☐ Other

II. ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK

CHECK ITEM C	Respondent is in Labor Force Group 1 ☐ A ("WK" in 1 or "Yes" in 2 or 3) – *ASK 10* 2 ☐ B ("LK" in 1 or "Yes" in 4) – *SKIP to 22* x ☐ C (All others) – *SKIP to 30*	*Record Labor Force Group on Reference Information Sheet*

LABOR FORCE GROUP A

10. How do you feel about the job you have now? Respondent's comments ______	10. Do you 1 ☐ Like it very much? 2 ☐ Like it fairly well? 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ Dislike it very much?

11. What are the things you like best about your job? – *After respondent gives an answer, ASK* "Anything else?"

1. ______
2. ______
3. ______

12. What are the things about your job that you don't like so well? – *After respondent gives an answer, ASK* "Anything else?"

1. ______
2. ______
3. ______

13. What would you say is the more important thing about any job – good wages or liking the kind of work you are doing?	13. 1 ☐ Good wages 2 ☐ Liking the work

Respondent's comments ______

14a. If, by some chance you (and your husband) were to get enough money to live comfortably without working, do you think that you would work anyway?	14a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to c* 3 ☐ Undecided – *SKIP to d*

b. Why do you feel that you would work?

______

c. Why do you feel that you would not work?

______

d. On what would it depend?

______

15. Suppose someone IN THIS AREA offered you a job in the same line of work you're in now. How much would the new job have to pay for you to be willing to take it? – *If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents. Otherwise, round to the nearest dollar.* Respondent's comments ______	15. $ ______ per ______ 1 ☐ I wouldn't take it at any conceivable pay 2 ☐ I would take a steady job at same or less pay
16. If for some reason you were permanently to lose your present job tomorrow, what would you do? *If "Other" specify here* ______	16. 1 ☐ Take another job I know about – *ASK 17* 2 ☐ Look for work – *SKIP to 18* 3 ☐ Stay at home – *SKIP to 19* 4 ☐ Other – *SKIP to 20*

II. ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK – Continued

17a. For whom would you work?

____

b. What kind of work do you think you would be doing?

______________________________ – *SKIP to 20a*

18a. What kind of work would you look for?

____

b. Are there any particular employers to whom you would apply?

b. Number of employers listed ________
0 ☐ Companies of a particular type } *SKIP to 20a*
x ☐ None } *SKIP to 20a*

1. ______________________________
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________

c. Why do you mention these particular employers?

______________________________ – *SKIP to 20a*

19. Is there any particular reason why you plan to stay at home?

19. 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify* ________
2 ☐ No

20a. How long do you think you will continue to work at your present job?

20a. 1 ☐ Less than 1 year } *ASK 20b*
2 ☐ 1 – 4 years } *ASK 20b*
3 ☐ 5 years or longer } *SKIP to 21*
4 ☐ As long as I can } *SKIP to 21*
5 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 21*

b. What do you plan to do immediately after you stop working at your present job?

If "Other," specify here ________

b. 1 ☐ Take another job I know about } *ASK 20 c – d*
2 ☐ Look for work } *ASK 20 c – d*
3 ☐ Stay home – *SKIP to 20e*
4 ☐ Go to school, get additional training } *SKIP to 21*
5 ☐ Other } *SKIP to 21*

c. What kind of work do you think you will (be doing) (look for)?

____

d. Do you think it will be part-time or full-time work?

d. 1 ☐ Part-time } *SKIP to 21*
2 ☐ Full-time } *SKIP to 21*

e. Is there any particular reason why you plan to stay at home?

e. 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify* ________
2 ☐ No

x ☐ Respondent has no children under age 18 in the household – *SKIP to 34*

21a. Is it necessary for you to make any regular arrangements for the care of your children while you are working?

21a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b and c*
2 ☐ No – *ASK d*

b. What arrangements have you made?

b. Child is cared for
1 ☐ In own home by relative
2 ☐ In own home by nonrelative
3 ☐ In relative's home
4 ☐ In nonrelative's home
5 ☐ At school or group care center (day care center, day nursery, nursery school, after-school center, settlement house, etc.)

c. What is the cost of these child care arrangements?

c. 0 ☐ No cost $ ________ per ________
SKIP to 34

d. Why is that? ______________________________ – *SKIP to 34*

II. ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK – Continued

LABOR FORCE GROUP B

22. What kind of work are you looking for?

____

23. How much would the job have to pay for you to be willing to take it?	23. $ ________ per ________
24. How many hours per week do you want to work?	24. Hours ________
25a. Are there any restrictions, such as hours or location of job that would be a factor in your taking a job?	25a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 26*

b. What are these restrictions?

____

____

0 ☐ Respondent has no children under age 18 in the household – *SKIP to 27*

26a. Will it be necessary for you to make any special arrangements for the care of your children, if you find a job?	26a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *ASK c*
b. What arrangements will you make?	b. Child will be cared for 1 ☐ In own home by relative 2 ☐ In own home by nonrelative 3 ☐ In relative's home 4 ☐ In nonrelative's home 5 ☐ At school or group care center (day care center, day nursery, nursery school, after-school center, Settlement house, etc.) 6 ☐ Don't know *SKIP to 27*

c. Why is that? ______________________________

27. What would you say is the more important thing about any job – good wages or liking the kind of work you are doing? Respondent's comments ________________	27. 1 ☐ Good wages 2 ☐ Liking the work
28a. If, by some chance, you (and your husband) were to get enough money to live comfortably without working, do you think you would work anyway?	28a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to c* 3 ☐ Undecided – *SKIP to d*

b. Why do you feel that you would work?

____

c. Why do you feel that you would not work?

____

d. On what would it depend?

____

Notes

II. ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK – Continued

29a. What do you expect to be doing five years from now – working, staying home, or something else? *If "Other," specify here* ______	**29a.** 1 ☐ Working – *ASK 29 b – c* 2 ☐ Staying home – *SKIP to 29d* 3 ☐ Go to school, get additional training } *SKIP to 34* 4 ☐ Other } *SKIP to 34*
b. What kind of work do you think you will be doing? ______	
c. Do you think it will be part-time or full-time?	**c.** 1 ☐ Part-time } *SKIP to 34* 2 ☐ Full-time } *SKIP to 34*
d. Is there any particular reason why you plan to stay at home?	**d.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify* ______ } *SKIP to 34* 2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 34*

LABOR FORCE GROUP C

30a. If you were offered a job by some employer IN THIS AREA, do you think you would take it?	**30a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 30 b – g* 2 ☐ It depends – *Specify "On what" and ask 30 b – g* ______ x ☐ No – *SKIP to 32*
b. What kind of work would it have to be? ______	
c. What would the wages or salary have to be? *If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents, otherwise, round to the nearest dollar.*	**c.** $ ______ per ______
d. Are there any restrictions, such as hours or location of job, that would be a factor in your taking a job?	**d.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK e* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to f*
e. What are these restrictions? ______	
f. Why would you say you are not looking for such a job now? ______	
g. Do you expect to look for work within the next year?	**g.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

0 ☐ Respondent has no children under age 18 in the household – *SKIP to 33*

31. Would it be necessary for you to make any special arrangements for the care of your children, if you were to take a job?	**31.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – Why not? ______ } *SKIP to 33* 3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 33*

Notes

II. ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK – Continued

32a. *Are there any circumstances under which you think you would want to take a job? Respondent's comments ____________	**32a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b – e* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 33*
b. What kind of work would it have to be? ____________	
c. What would the wage or salary have to be? *If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents. Otherwise round to nearest dollar.*	**c.** $ ________ per ________
d. Are there any restrictions, such as hours or location of job, that would be a factor in your taking a job?	**d.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 32e* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 33*
e. What are these restrictions? ____________ ____________	
33a. What do you expect to be doing five years from now – working, staying home, or something else? *If "Other," specify here* ____________	**33a.** 1 ☐ Working – *ASK 33 b – c* 2 ☐ Staying home – *SKIP to 33d* 3 ☐ Go to school, get additional training 4 ☐ Don't know 5 ☐ Other (3–5) *SKIP to 34*
b. What kind of work do you think you will be doing? ____________	
c. Do you think it will be part-time or full-time work?	**c.** 1 ☐ Part-time 2 ☐ Full-time *SKIP to 34*
d. Is there any particular reason why you plan to stay at home?	**d.** 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify* ____________ 2 ☐ No

III. WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1966

34a. Now I have some questions on your work experience during 1966. In how many different weeks did you work either full or part time in 1966 (not counting work around the house)? (Include paid vacations and paid sick leave.)	**34a.** Number of weeks ________ x ☐ None – *SKIP to 36a*
b. During the weeks that you worked in 1966, how many hours per week did you usually work?	**b.** Hours ________
CHECK ITEM D	1 ☐ 52 weeks in 34a – *ASK 35a* 2 ☐ 1 – 51 weeks in 34a – *SKIP to 35b*
35a. Did you lose any full weeks of work in 1966 because you were on layoff from a job or lost a job?	**35a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many weeks? ________ *Adjust item 34a and SKIP to 35c* x ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E, page 10*
b. You say you worked *(entry in 34a)* weeks in 1966. In any of the remaining *(52 weeks minus entry in 34a)* ______ weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many weeks? ________ – *ASK 35c* x ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item E, page 10*
c. Were all of these weeks in one stretch?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes, 1 2 ☐ No, 2 3 ☐ No, 3 or more *SKIP to Check Item E, page 10*

III. WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1966 – Continued

For those who did not work in 1966	
36a. Even though you did not work in 1966, did you spend any time trying to find work or on layoff from a job?	36a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to c and ask about 52 weeks*
b. How many different weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?	b. Weeks ________
c. Now let me see. During 1966 there were about *(52 weeks minus entries in items 34a and 36b)* ______ weeks that you were not working or looking for work. What would you say was the main reason that you were not looking for work?	c. 1 ☐ Ill or disabled and unable to work 2 ☐ Birth of child 3 ☐ Other family responsibility 4 ☐ Couldn't find work 5 ☐ Vacation 6 ☐ Did not want to work 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ } *SKIP to Check Item G*
CHECK ITEM E	*Refer to items 34a and 35b* 1 ☐ All weeks accounted for – *SKIP to Check Item F* 2 ☐ Some weeks not accounted for – *ASK 37*
37. Now let me see. During 1966 there were about *(52 weeks minus entries in items 34a and 35b)* ______ weeks that you were not working or looking for work. What would you say was the main reason that you were not looking for work?	37. 1 ☐ Ill or disabled and unable to work 2 ☐ Birth of child 3 ☐ Other family responsibility 4 ☐ Couldn't find work 5 ☐ Vacation 6 ☐ Did not want to work 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
CHECK ITEM F	1 ☐ "O" in 6d – *ASK 38a* 2 ☐ "P," "G" or "WP" in 6d – *SKIP to 38b*
38a. I see that you are self-employed. Did you work for anyone else for wages or salary in 1966?	38a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item G*
b. In 1966, for how many employers did you work?	b. Number of employers ________

IV. MARITAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

CHECK ITEM G	*Refer to Household Record Card* 1 ☐ Respondent is "never married" and has children of her own in the household – *SKIP to 44* x ☐ Respondent is "never married" and has no children of her own in the household – *SKIP to Check Item H, page 12* } *Record on Reference Information Sheet* 2 ☐ All others – *ASK 39*
39. Have you been married more than once?	39. 1 ☐ Once – *ASK 40* 2 ☐ More than once – *Specify number* ________ – *SKIP to 41*
40a. When were you married?	40a. Month ________ 19 ________
2 ☐ Respondent currently married – *SKIP to 42* 3 ☐ All others – *ASK 40 b*	} *Record marital status and year of marriage on Reference Information Sheet*
b. When were you (widowed, divorced, separated)?	b. Month ________ 19 ________ – *SKIP to 42*

IV. MARITAL AND FAMILY HISTORY – Continued

41a. What was the date of your first marriage?	**41a.** Month ________ 19____
b. How was it terminated?	**b.** 1 ☐ Widowed 2 ☐ Divorced
c. When was it terminated?	**c.** Month ________ 19____
2 ☐ Respondent currently married – *ASK 41d* 3 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 41e*	} *Record marital status and year of respondent's first marriage on Reference Information Sheet*
d. When were you married most recently?	**d.** Month ________ 19____ *SKIP to 42*
e. What are the dates of your most recent marriage?	**e.** From: Month ________ 19____ To: Month ________ 19____
42a. Have you ever adopted any children or did your husband have children who came to live with you when you married him?	**42a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 44*
b. How many children?	**b.** ________
43a. In what year did the first of these children come to live with you?	**43a.** 19________
b. How old was the child at that time?	**b.** ________
c. Of all these children, how many still live with you?	**c.** ________
44a. Have you ever given birth to any children who are not living with you now?	**44a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 46*
b. How many children?	**b.** ________
45. In what month and year was the first child born?	**45.** Month ________ 19____
0 ☐ Respondent has no children – *SKIP to Check Item H, page 12*	
46. If I am correct, your first child was born (you first assumed responsibility for a child) in 19______. Is that right? *Enter earliest year of birth or "acquisition" of a child from Record Card and items 43 and 45. Record year of first child's birth on Reference Information Sheet.*	**46.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Find out correct year and adjust accordingly*

Was another person present while completing Section IV?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Go to Check Item H, page 12*

Would you say this person influenced the respondent's answers?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Notes

V. WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1966

CHECK ITEM H	*Refer to Reference Information Sheet* 1 ☐ Respondent has never worked – *SKIP to 66* Respondent has worked and: 2 ☐ (Is, has been) married – *ASK 47* 3 ☐ Has never been married and has no children of her own in the household – *SKIP to 57* 4 ☐ Has never been married and has children of her own in the household – *SKIP to 60*

EVER MARRIED RESPONDENT

47a. I'd like to ask you about the longest job you had between the time you stopped going to school full time and your (first) marriage. For whom did you work?	**47a.** x ☐ Did not work in that period 0 ☐ Married while still in school } *SKIP to 48a and then Check Item I, page 13* 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job – *ASK b and SKIP to k* 2 ☐ Other – *ASK b – l*

b. What kind of work were you doing on that job? (longest assignment)

c. What kind of business or industry was that?

d. Were you – 1. An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary or commission? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, state, county, or local)? 3. Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	d. 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
e. Where was that job located?	e. City or county ________ State ________
f. Did you usually work 35 hours or more a week?	f. 1 ☐ 35 hours or more 2 ☐ Less than 35 hours
g. In what year did you START working at that job?	g. Year________
h. In what year did you STOP working at that job?	h. Year________
i. Then you worked there for *("h" minus "g")* _____years, is that correct?	i. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "g" and "h" as necessary*

j. How did you happen to leave that job?

k. Was this the first regular full-time job you had after you stopped going to school full-time?	k. 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 48* 2 ☐ No – *ASK l*
l. In what year did you take your first regular full-time job (exclude summer vacation jobs)?	l. Year________
48a. In what year did you stop going to school full-time?	**48a.** Year________

9 ☐ No years between school and marriage – *SKIP to Check Item I, page 13*

b. Of the _____years between the time you left school and your (first) marriage in how many of these years would you say you worked at least six months?	b. Number________

V. WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1966 – Continued

CHECK ITEM I	*Refer to Reference Information Sheet* 1 ☐ Respondent now has or has had children – *GO to Check Item J* x ☐ Respondent has no children – *SKIP to 55*
CHECK ITEM J	*Refer to Reference Information Sheet* Respondent is in Labor Force Group B or C and the: 1 ☐ Year her last job ended was between the year of her (first) marriage and the year of her first child's birth (or the year she first assumed responsibility for a child) – *SKIP to 50* x ☐ Year her last job ended is before or is the same as the year of her (first) marriage – *SKIP to Check Item K, page 14* 2 ☐ All others – *ASK 49*

49. Between the time of your (first) marriage and the birth of your first child, (you first assumed responsibility for a child) did you ever have a job or business?	**49.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 50* x ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item K, page 14*
50a. I'd like to know about the longest job you held between the time of your (first) marriage and the birth of your first child (you first assumed responsibility for a child). For whom did you work?	**50a.** 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job – *ASK b and then SKIP to 51* 2 ☐ Same as job between school and marriage – *ASK b and then SKIP to 51* 3 ☐ Other – *ASK b – j*
b. What kind of work were you doing on that job? (longest assignment) ______________________________	
c. What kind of business or industry was that? ______________________________	
d. Were you – 1. An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary or commission? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)? 3. Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	**d.** 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
e. Where was that job located?	**e.** City or county __________ State __________
f. Did you usually work 35 hours or more a week?	**f.** 1 ☐ 35 hours or more 2 ☐ Less than 35 hours
g. In what year did you START working at that job?	**g.** Year ________
h. In what year did you STOP working at that job?	**h.** Year ________
i. Then you worked there for *("h" minus "g")* _____ years, is that correct?	**i.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "g" and "h" as necessary*
j. How did you happen to leave that job? ______________________________	
51. Of the _____ years between your (first) marriage and the birth of your first child (the time you assumed responsibility for a child), in how many of these years would you say you worked at least six months?	**51.** Number ________

V. WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1966 – Continued

CHECK ITEM K

Refer to Reference Information Sheet
Respondent is in Labor Force Group B or C and the:
x ☐ Year her last job ended was before her first child was born (or she first assumed responsibility for a child) – *SKIP to 65*
1 ☐ Year her last job ended was after her first child was born (or she first assumed responsibility for a child) – *ASK 52*
2 ☐ Respondent is in Labor Force Group A – *ASK 52*

52. In what month and year did you first work after your first child was born (you first assumed responsibility for a child)?	**52.** Month __________ Year _____
53a. I would like to know about the longest job you have held since 19____, the birth of your first child. For whom did you work?	**53a.** 1 ☐ Same as current (last job) 2 ☐ Same as job between school and marriage 3 ☐ Same as job between marriage and child (1–3: *ASK b, then SKIP to 54*) 4 ☐ Other – *ASK b – j*
b. What kind of work were you doing on that job? (longest assignment) __________	
c. What kind of business or industry was that? __________	
d. Were you – 1. An employee of PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commission? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3. Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	**d.** 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
e. Where was that job located?	**e.** City or county __________ State __________
f. Did you usually work 35 hours or more a week?	**f.** 1 ☐ 35 hours or more 2 ☐ Less than 35 hours
g. In what year did you START working at that job?	**g.** Year ________
h. In what year did you STOP working at that job?	**h.** Year ________
i. Then you worked there for *("h" minus "g")* ______years, is that correct?	**i.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "g" and "h" as necessary*
j. How did you happen to leave that job? __________	
54. Of the ______ years since your first child was born, in how many of these years would you say you worked at least six months?	**54.** Number ________ – *SKIP to 65*

Notes

V WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1966 – Continued

RESPONDENT HAS NO CHILDREN

55a. I'd like to know about the longest job you have held since your (first) marriage. For whom did you work?	**55a.** × ☐ Has not worked – *SKIP to 65* 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job 2 ☐ Same as job between school and marriage } *ASK b and SKIP to 56* 3 ☐ Other – *ASK b – j*
b. What kind of work were you doing on that job? (longest assignment)	
c. What kind of business or industry was that?	
d. Were you – 1. An employee of PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary or commission? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3. Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	**d.** 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
e. Where was that job located?	**e.** City or county ________ State ________
f. Did you usually work 35 hours or more a week?	**f.** 1 ☐ 35 hours or more 2 ☐ Less than 35 hours
g. In what year did you START working at that job?	**g.** Year ______
h. In what year did you STOP working at that job?	**h.** Year ______
i. Then you worked there for *("h" minus "g")* ______ years, is that correct?	**i.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "g" and "h" as necessary*
j. How did you happen to leave that job?	
56. Of the ______ years since your (first) marriage, in how many of these years would you say you worked at least six months?	**56.** Number ________ – *SKIP to 65*

Notes

V WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1966 – Continued

NEVER MARRIED, HAS NO CHILDREN

57a. I'd like to ask you about the first job at which you worked at least six months, after you stopped going to school full-time. For whom did you work?	**57a.** 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job – *ASK b and SKIP to k* 2 ☐ Other – *ASK b – l*
b. What kind of work were you doing on that job? (longest assignment)	
c. What kind of business or industry was that?	
d. Were you – 1. An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary or commission? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3. Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	**d.** 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
e. Where was that job located?	**e.** City or county __________ State __________
f. Did you usually work 35 hours or more a week?	**f.** 1 ☐ 35 hours or more 2 ☐ Less than 35 hours
g. In what year did you START working at that job?	**g.** Year ________
h. In what year did you STOP working at that job?	**h.** Year ________
i. Then you worked there for *("h" minus "g")* ______years, is that correct?	**i.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "g" and "h" as necessary*
j. How did you happen to leave that job?	
k. Was this the first regular full-time job you had after you stopped going to school full-time?	**k.** 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 58* 2 ☐ No – *ASK l*
l. In what year did you take your first regular full-time job (exclude summer vacation jobs)?	**l.** Year ________

Notes

V. WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1966 – Continued

58a. Now, of all the jobs you have ever had, I'd like to know about the one at which you worked the longest. For whom did you work then?	**58a.** 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job 2 ☐ Same as first job } *ASK b and SKIP to 59* 3 ☐ Other – *ASK b – j*
b. What kind of work were you doing on that job? (longest assignment) ______________________	
c. What kind of business or industry was that? ______________________	
d. Were you – 1. An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary or commission? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3. Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	**d.** 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
e. Where was that job located?	**e.** City or county ______________ State ______________
f. Did you usually work 35 hours or more a week?	**f.** 1 ☐ 35 hours or more 2 ☐ Less than 35 hours
g. In what year did you START working at that job?	**g.** Year ________
h. In what year did you STOP working at that job?	**h.** Year ________
i. Then you worked there for *("h" minus "g")* ______years, is that correct?	**i.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "g" and "h" as necessary*
j. How did you happen to leave that job? ______________________	
59a. In what year did you stop going to school full-time?	**59a.** Year ________
b. Of the ______years since you left school, in how many of these years would you say you worked at least six months?	**b.** Number ________ – *SKIP to 65*

Notes

V. WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1966 – Continued

NEVER MARRIED, HAS CHILDREN

60a. I'd like to ask you about the longest job you had between the time you stopped going to school full-time and the birth of your first child. For whom did you work?	**60a.** x ☐ Did not work in this period – *SKIP to 61a and then Check Item L, page 19* 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job – *ASK b and SKIP to k* 2 ☐ Other – *ASK b – l*
b. What kind of work were you doing on that job? (longest assignment)	
c. What kind of business or industry was that?	
d. Were you – 1. An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary or commission? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)? 3. Self-employed in OWN business professional practice, or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	**d.** 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
e. Where was that job located?	**e.** City or county ________ State ________
f. Did you usually work 35 hours or more a week?	**f.** 1 ☐ 35 hours or more 2 ☐ Less than 35 hours
g. In what year did you START working at that job?	**g.** Year ______
h. In what year did you STOP working at that job?	**h.** Year ______
i. Then you worked there for *("h" minus "g")* ______ years, is that correct?	**i.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "g" and "h" as necessary*
j. How did you happen to leave that job?	
k. Was this the first regular full-time job you had after you stopped going to school full-time?	**k.** 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 61* 2 ☐ No – *ASK l*
l. In what year did you take your first regular full-time job (exclude summer vacation jobs)?	**l.** Year ______
61a. In what year did you stop going to school full-time?	**61a.** Year ______
b. Of the ______ years between the time you left school and the birth of your first child, in how many of these years would you say you worked at least six months?	**b.** Number ______

V. WORK EXPERIENCE BEFORE 1966 – Continued

CHECK ITEM L	*Refer to Reference Information Sheet* Respondent is in Labor Force Group B or C and the x ☐ Year her last job ended was before her first child was born – *SKIP to 65* 1 ☐ Year her last job ended was after her first child was born – *ASK 62* 2 ☐ Respondent is in Labor Force Group A – *ASK 62*

62. In what month and year did you first work after your first child was born?	**62.** Month ______________ year ________
63a. I'd like to know about the longest job you have held since 19______, the birth of your first child. For whom did you work?	**63a.** 1 ☐ Same as current (last) job 2 ☐ Same as job between school and child } *ASK b and SKIP to 64* 3 ☐ Other – *ASK b – j*

b. What kind of work were you doing on that job? (longest assignment)

____

c. What kind of business or industry was that?

____

d. Were you – 1. An employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary or commission? 2. A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county or local)? 3. Self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm? 4. Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?	**d.** 1 ☐ P – Private 2 ☐ G – Government 3 ☐ O – Self-employed 4 ☐ WP – Without pay
e. Where was that job located?	**e.** City or county ______________ State ______________
f. Did you usually work 35 hours or more a week?	**f.** 1 ☐ 35 hours or more 2 ☐ Less than 35 hours
g. In what year did you START working at that job?	**g.** Year ________
h. In what year did you STOP working at that job?	**h.** Year ________
i. Then you worked there for *("h" minus "g")* ______ years, is that correct?	**i.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Correct dates in "g" and "h" as necessary*

j. How did you happen to leave that job?

____

64. Of the ______ years since you had your first child, in how many of these years would you say you worked at least six months?	**64.** Number ________

65. Aside from any work that you have actually done, what other kinds of work can you do? – *After the respondent gives an answer, ask "Anything else?"*

(1) ____

(2) ____

(3) ____

VI. ATTITUDE TOWARD WOMEN'S ROLE

66. Now I'd like your opinion about women working. People have different ideas about whether married women should work. Here are three statements about a married woman with children between the ages of 6 and 12. *(HAND CARD TO RESPONDENT)* In each case, how do you feel about such a woman taking a full-time job outside the home: Is it definitely all right, probably all right, probably not all right, or definitely not all right?

Statements	Definitely all right	Probably all right	Probably not all right	Definitely not all right	No opinion, undecided
a. If it is absolutely necessary to make ends meet	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
b. If she wants to work and her husband agrees	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
c. If she wants to work, even if her husband does not particularly like the idea	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

CHECK ITEM M

Refer to Reference Information Sheet

× ☐ Respondent is not currently married – *SKIP to Check Item N, page 21*

Respondent is currently married and

1 ☐ Is in Labor Force Group A or B – *ASK 67*

2 ☐ Is in Labor Force Group C – *SKIP to 68*

67. How does your husband feel about your working – does he like it very much, like it somewhat, not care either way, dislike it somewhat or dislike it very much?	**67.** 1 ☐ Like it very much 2 ☐ Like it somewhat 3 ☐ Not care either way 4 ☐ Dislike it somewhat 5 ☐ Dislike it very much } *SKIP to 69*
68. How do you think your husband would feel about your working now – would he like it very much, like it somewhat, not care either way, dislike it somewhat or dislike it very much?	**68.** 1 ☐ Like it very much 2 ☐ Like it somewhat 3 ☐ Not care either way 4 ☐ Dislike it somewhat 5 ☐ Dislike it very much
69a. Now I'd like your opinion about some homemaking activities. How do you feel about keeping house in your own home? Respondent's comments ____________	**69a.** Do you – 1 ☐ Like it very much? 2 ☐ Like it somewhat? 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ Dislike it very much? 5 ☐ Undecided
b. How do you feel about taking care of children?	**b.** Do you – 1 ☐ Like it very much? 2 ☐ Like it somewhat? 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat? 4 ☐ Dislike it very much? 5 ☐ Undecided
70. How do you spend most of the time when you are not doing housework or working for pay? – *After the respondent gives an answer, ask* "Anything else?" (1) ____________ (2) ____________ (3) ____________	**70.** 1 ☐ Family or housekeeping related activities 2 ☐ Other activities at home 3 ☐ Entertainment, sports, social activities away from home 4 ☐ Clubs, education, church, etc.

Was another person present while completing Section VI?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Go to Check Item N*

Would you say this person influenced the respondent's answers?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

VII HEALTH

CHECK ITEM N	1 ☐ Respondent is in Labor Force Group A or B – *SKIP to 71b* 2 ☐ Respondent is in Labor Force Group C – *ASK 71a*

71. Does your health or physical condition –	71.	
a. Keep you from working at a job for pay?	a. 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 72*	2 ☐ No – *ASK b*
b. Limit the kind of work you can do?	b. 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 72*	2 ☐ No – *ASK c*
c. Limit the amount of work you can do?	c. 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 72*	2 ☐ No – *ASK d*
d. Limit the amount of housework you can do?	d. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 72*	2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 73*

72a. *If "Yes" in any of 71a – d* – What physical or health problems do you have?

____

b. In what way are your activities limited?

____

c. How long have you been limited in this way?	c. Months ________ Years ________
73. Would you rate your health, compared with other women of about your age, as excellent, good, fair, or poor?	73. 1 ☐ Excellent 3 ☐ Fair 2 ☐ Good 4 ☐ Poor

x ☐ Respondent not married – *SKIP to 76*

74. Does your husband's health or physical condition –	74.	
a. Keep him from working?	a. 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 75*	2 ☐ No – *ASK b*
b. Limit the kind of work he can do?	b. 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 75*	2 ☐ No – *ASK c*
c. Limit the amount of work he can do?	c. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 75*	2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 76*

75a. *If "Yes" in any of 74a – c* – What physical or health problems does he have?

____

b. In what way are his activities limited?

____

c. How long has he been limited this way?	c. Months ________ Years ________

x ☐ No other family members living here – *SKIP to 77*

76a. Does any other member of your family living here have a physical condition or health problem which limits his work or other activities in any way?	76a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b – e* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 77*

b. Which family member is this? – *List line number as shown on Record Card.*

____

c. What physical or health problems does he have?

____

d. In what way are his activities limited?

____

____

e. Have his health problems influenced in any way, your decision to work or not work outside the home?	e. 1 ☐ Yes – In what way? ______________________ ______________________ 2 ☐ No – *Go to 77*

VIII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

77a. Now, I'd like to ask some questions about your education and specialized training. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended?	**77a.** 1 Elementary 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐
b. Did you finish this grade (year)?	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
☐ Three or more years of college – *ASK 77c* ☐ Less than three years of college – *SKIP to 78*	
c. What was your field of study in college?	**c.** ________________
x ☐ Never attended high school – *SKIP to 79* 1 ☐ Attended three or four years of high school – *ASK 78a* 2 ☐ All other – *SKIP to 78c*	
78a. Did you take a vocational or commercial curriculum in high school?	**78a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to c*
b. What did you specialize in?	**b.** ________________
c. In high school, did you take any courses in typing or shorthand?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK d – e* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 79*
d. What courses did you take?	**d.** 1 ☐ Typing 3 ☐ Both 2 ☐ Shorthand
e. How many years did you take (typing, shorthand)?	**e.** Typing ________ Shorthand ________
79a. Aside from regular school, did you ever take a full-time program lasting two weeks or more at a company training school?	**79a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 80*
b. What type of training did you take? ________________	
c. How long did this training last?	**c.** Months ________
d. How many hours per week did you spend on this program?	**d.** 1 ☐ 1 – 4 4 ☐ 15 – 19 2 ☐ 5 – 9 5 ☐ 20 or more 3 ☐ 10 – 14
e. Did you finish or complete this program?	**e.** 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to g* 2 ☐ No – *ASK f* 3 ☐ Still going on – *SKIP to 80*
f. Why didn't you finish or complete this program? ________________	
g. Do you use this training on your present (last) job?	**g.** 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 80* 2 ☐ No – *ASK h*
h. Have you ever used this training on a job?	**h.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

VIII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING – Continued

80a. Aside from regular school, did you ever take any technical, commercial, vocational, or skill training (not counting on–the–job training given informally)?	80a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 81*
b. What type of training did you take?	
c. How long did this training last?	c. Months ________
d. How many hours per week did you spend on this training?	d. 1 ☐ 1 – 4 2 ☐ 5 – 9 3 ☐ 10 – 14 4 ☐ 15 – 19 5 ☐ 20 or more
e. Did you finish or complete this program?	e. 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to g* 2 ☐ No – *ASK f* 3 ☐ Still going on – *SKIP to 81*
f. Why didn't you complete this program?	
g. Do you use this training on your present (last) job?	g. 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 81* 2 ☐ No – *ASK h* 3 ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to 81*
h. Have you ever used this training on a job?	h. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
81a. Since you stopped going to school full time, have you taken any additional courses, such as English, math, science, or art?	81a. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 82*
b. Did you take this course(s) in order to obtain a certificate, diploma or degree?	b. 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK c–d* 2 ☐ No – *ASK e–j*
c. What kind of certificate, diploma or degree is this?	
d. Did you finish or complete this course?	d. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Still going on } *SKIP to 82*
e. What kind of course(s) did you take? – *If more than one course, obtain information for most important course.*	
f. How long did this course last?	f. Months ________
g. How many hours per week did you spend on this course?	g. 1 ☐ 1 – 4 2 ☐ 5 – 9 3 ☐ 10 – 14 4 ☐ 15 – 19 5 ☐ 20 or more
h. Did you finish or complete this course?	h. 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to j* 2 ☐ No – *ASK i* 3 ☐ Still going on – *SKIP to 82*
i. Why didn't you complete this course?	
j. Do you use this education on your present (last) job?	j. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Never worked

VIII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING – Continued

82a. Are you planning to enroll in any type of educational or training courses in the future?	**82a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b – c* x ☐ No – *SKIP to 83*
b. What kind of course(s) are you interested in? *Specify particular type of course below.*	**b.** 1 ☐ General high school courses 2 ☐ Business or commercial school courses 3 ☐ General college courses 4 ☐ Teacher certification program 5 ☐ Graduate education 6 ☐ Refresher or brush-up courses 7 ☐ Other
c. What is your major reason for wanting to take more courses?	
83a. Have you ever obtained a certificate required for practicing any profession or trade such as teacher, registered nurse, practical nurse, or beautician?	**83a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 84*
b. What type of certificate was it?	
c. Is this certificate currently in effect?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Notes

IX. ASSETS AND INCOME

84. Is this house (apartment) owned or being bought by you (or your husband) or is it rented? *If "Other," specify here* ____________	**84.** 1 ☐ Owned or being bought 2 ☐ Rented 3 ☐ No cash rent } *SKIP to 87* 4 ☐ Other
85. In what year did you (or your husband) buy this property?	**85.** Year ________
86a. About how much do you think this property would sell for on today's market?	**86a.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None
b. How much do you (or your husband) owe on this property for mortgages, back taxes, loans, etc.? (Mortgages include deeds of trust, land contracts for deed, etc.)	**b.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None
87a. Do you (or your husband) rent, own, or have an investment in a farm?	**87a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 88*
b. What is the total market value of your farm operation? (Include value of land, building, house, if you own them, and the equipment, live stock, stored crops, and other assets. Do not include crops held under Commodity Credit Loans.)	**b.** $ ________
c. Does that include the value of this house?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
d. How much do you owe on mortgages or other debts in connection with the farm itself, the equipment, livestock, or anything else? (Do not count Commodity Credit Loans.)	**d.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None
88a. Do you (or your husband) own or have an investment in a business or professional practice?	**88a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 89*
b. What is the total market value of all assets in the business, including tools and equipment? In other words, how much do you think this business would sell for on today's market? *(Obtain value of respondent's and husband's share only.)*	**b.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None
c. What is the total amount of debts or liabilities owed by the business? *(Include all liabilities as carried on the books. Respondent's and husband's share only.)*	**c.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None
89a. Do you (or your husband) own any other real estate – not counting the property on which you are living?	**89a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 90*
b. About how much do you think this property would sell for on today's market?	**b.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None
c. How much is the unpaid amount of any mortgages on this property?	**c.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None
d. How much other debt do you have on this property, such as back taxes or assessments, unpaid amounts of home improvement loans, home repair bills, etc.?	**d.** $ ________ 0 ☐ None
90. Do you (or other members of your family living here) have any money in savings or checking accounts, savings and loan companies, or credit unions?	**90.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ________ 2 ☐ No

IX. ASSETS AND INCOME – Continued

91. Do you (or any other members of your family living here) have any of the following:	91.
a. U.S. Savings Bonds?	a. 1 ☐ Yes – What is their face value? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
b. Stocks, bonds, or shares in mutual funds?	b. 1 ☐ Yes – What is their market value? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
c. Does anyone owe you (or any other family member living here) any money?	c. 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
92a. Do you (or your husband) own an automobile?	92a. 1 ☐ Yes – How many? ______ *ASK b – d* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 93*
b. What is the make and year? –*If more than one, ask about newest.*	b. Make ______ Year ______
c. When was it purchased?	c. Year ______
d. Do you (or your husband) owe any money on the automobile?	d. 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
93. Aside from any debts you have already mentioned, do you (and your husband) now owe any money to stores, doctors, hospitals, banks, or anyone else, excluding 30-day charge accounts?	93. 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
94. Now I'd like to ask a few questions on your income in 1966	94.
a. In 1966, how much did you receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else? ☐ Respondent not married – *SKIP to 94c*	a. $ ______ 0 ☐ None
b. In 1966, how much did your husband receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else? ☐ No other family members 14 years or older – *SKIP to 95a*	b. $ ______ 0 ☐ None
c. In 1966, how much did all other family members living here receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?	c. $ ______ 0 ☐ None
95a. In 1966, did you receive any income from working on your own or in your own business, professional practice, or partnership? Gross income ______ less expense ______ = Net ☐ No other family members 14 years or older – *SKIP to 96*	95a. 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
b. In 1966, did any other family members living here receive any income from working on their own or in their own business, professional practice, or partnership? Gross income ______ less expense ______ = Net	b. 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No

II. ASSETS AND INCOME – Continued

96. In 1966, did your family receive any income from operating a farm? Gross income ______ less expense ______ = Net	**96.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
CHECK ITEM O	Make the following checks 1 ☐ Respondent worked in 1966 *(Number of weeks entered in 34a). An amount should be entered in 94a, 95a or 96.* 2 ☐ Respondent did not work in 1966 *("None" box marked in 34a). The "None" box should be marked in 94a and "No" marked in 95a and 96.* *If the questionnaire fails either of the above checks, review the matter with the respondent. If it still fails, explain the situation.*
97. In addition during 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any rental income from roomers and boarders, an apartment in this house or another building, or other real estate? Gross income ______ less expense ______ = Net	**97.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
98. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive interest or dividends, on savings, stocks, bonds, or income from estates or trusts?	**98.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
99a. In 1966, did you receive any unemployment compensation? ☐ Respondent not married – *SKIP to 99c*	**99a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many weeks? ______ How much did you receive altogether? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
b. In 1966, did your husband receive any unemployment compensation? ☐ No other family members 14 years or older – *SKIP to 100*	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many weeks? ______ How much did he receive altogether? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
c. In 1966, did any other family members living here receive any unemployment compensation?	**c.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No

100. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive income as a result of disability or illness such as *(read list):*
If "Yes" to any items in list, enter amount, and indicate whether received by respondent or other family member.

	Yes	No	100. Amount	Mark one column for each amount entered	
				Respondent	Other family member
1. Veteran's compensation or pension?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
2. Workmen's compensation?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
3. Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled or Aid to the Blind?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
4. Social Security Disability Payments?	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
5 Any other disability payment? – *Specify type*	1 ☐	2 ☐	$		
______			$		
______			$		
______			$		

IX. ASSETS AND INCOME – *Continued*

101. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any other Social Security payments, such as old age or survivor's insurance?	**101.** 1 ☐ Yes – Who? 1 ☐ Respondent How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ Husband How much? $ ______ 3 ☐ Other How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
102. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any Aid to Families with Dependent Children payments or other public assistance or welfare payments? *If "Yes"* – What type? ______	**102.** 1 ☐ Yes → 1 ☐ AFDC How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ Other How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
103. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any income from participating in a program under Title V – Work Experience or Training for Unemployed Parents?	**103.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
104a. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here buy any food stamps under the Government's Food Stamp Plan?	**104a.** 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b – c* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 105*
b. In how many months did you buy stamps?	**b.** Months ______
c. How much was your monthly bonus?	**c.** $ ______
105a. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any pensions from local, State, or Federal Government? *If "Yes"* – What type? ______	**105a.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
b. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any other retirement pensions, such as private employee or personal retirement benefits? *If "Yes"* – What type? ______	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No
106. In 1966, did anyone in this family living here receive any other type of income, such as alimony, child support, contributions from family members living elsewhere, annuities, or anything else? *If "Yes"* – What type? ______	**106.** 1 ☐ Yes – How much? $ ______ 2 ☐ No

Notes

IX. ASSETS AND INCOME – Continued

107. In 1966, did you (or your husband) purchase any of the following items?	107. Purchased?		Was it new or used?	
	Yes	No	New	Used
1. Washing machine	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐
2. Clothes dryer	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐
3. Electric or gas stove	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐
4. Refrigerator	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐
5. Freezer	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐
6. Room air conditioner	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐
7. Television	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐
8. Garbage disposal	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐
9. Hi–fi or stereo	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐
10. Dishwasher	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐

108. In 1966, did you make any major expenditures on housing such as remodeling or redecorating, plumbing, electrical work, roofing, painting, or heating which cost more than $200?	108. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
109. Aside from anything else you have mentioned, did you (or other members of your family) have any other major expenses in 1966 such as medical, dental, accident, travel, or education which cost more than $200?	109. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Notes

I. FAMILY BACKGROUND

110. Now I have some questions on your family background. Where were you born?	110. City or town ______ State ______ County ______ OR ☐ Outside U.S. – *Specify country* ______
111. For how long have you been living in this area? *(SMSA or county of CURRENT residence)?*	111. 1 ☐ Less than 1 year 2 ☐ 1 year or more – *Specify* ______ 3 ☐ All my life – *SKIP to 113*
112. Where did you live before moving to . . . *(Name of SMSA or county of CURRENT residence)?*	112. City or town ______ State ______ County ______ OR ☐ Outside U.S. – *Specify country* ______
113a. Now I'd like to ask about your parents. Are your mother and father living?	113a. 1 ☐ BOTH parents alive 2 ☐ MOTHER alive, father dead 3 ☐ FATHER alive, mother dead 4 ☐ NEITHER parent alive
b. What about your husband's parents – are his mother and father living?	b. 1 ☐ Respondent not married 2 ☐ BOTH parents alive 3 ☐ MOTHER alive, father dead 4 ☐ FATHER alive, mother dead 5 ☐ NEITHER parent alive
114. Were your parents born in the U.S. or some other country?	114.
a. Father	a. 1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
b. Mother	b. 1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ *If either parent born outside U.S. – SKIP to 116*
115. In what country were your grandparents born?	115.
a. Father's mother	a. 1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
b. Father's father	b. 1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
c. Mother's mother	c. 1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
d. Mother's father	d. 1 ☐ U.S. 2 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
116. When you were 15 years old, were you living –	116. 1 ☐ On a farm or ranch? 2 ☐ In the country, not on a farm or ranch? 3 ☐ In a town or small city (under 25,000)? 4 ☐ In the suburb of a large city? 5 ☐ In a city of 25,000 – 100,000? 6 ☐ In a large city of more than 100,000?

X FAMILY BACKGROUND – Continued

117. With whom were you living when you were 15 years old? *If 6 or 7 marked – Specify* ____________________ ____________________	**117.** 1 ☐ Father and mother 2 ☐ Father and step-mother 3 ☐ Mother and step-father 4 ☐ Father 5 ☐ Mother 6 ☐ Some other adult relative } *Specify* 7 ☐ Some other arrangement } 8 ☐ On my own – *SKIP to 120*
118a. What kind of work was your father doing when you were 15 years old? – *If respondent did not live with father at that age, ask about the work of the head of the household where she lived at age 15.* ____________________	
b. What was the highest grade of school completed by your father (or the head of the household where you lived at age 15)?	**b.** 00 ☐ Never attended school 1 Elementary 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐ 99 ☐ Don't know
119a. What kind of work was your mother doing when you were 15 years old? ____________________	
b. What was the highest grade of school completed by your mother?	**b.** 00 ☐ Never attended school 1 Elementary 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 2 High 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 College 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ ☐ 99 ☐ Don't know
120a. How many persons, not counting yourself are dependent upon you (and your husband) for at least one-half of their support?	**120a.** Number ________ 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 121*
b. Do any of these dependents live somewhere else other than here at home with you? *If "Yes"* – What is their relationship to you? ____________________	**b.** 1 ☐ Yes – How many? ________ 2 ☐ No
121. What is your Social Security number?	**121.** ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Continue with questions on page 32

Notes

Now I have a few questions about the education and work experience of the other family members living here.

				Persons 6 – 24 years old				Persons 25 years old and over		Persons 14 years old and over		
											If person worked at all in 1966	
Line number	**Name** *List below all persons living here who are related to respondent.* *Enter the line number from the Household Record Card in column 122*	**Relationship to respondent** *(Example: husband, son, daughter-in-law, brother, etc.)*	**Age** *(As of April 1, 1967)*	**Is . . . attending or enrolled in school?** *Circle Y – Yes N – No*	*If "Yes"* – **what grade (year)?** *If "No"* – **What is the highest grade (year) . . . ever attended?**	**Did . . . finish this grade (year)?**	**How much school do you think . . . is going to get?**	**What is the highest grade (year) of regular school . . . has ever attended?**	**Did . . . finish this grade (year)?**	**In 1966, how many weeks did . . . work either full or part time (not counting work around the house)?**	**In the weeks that . . . worked, how many hours did . . . usually work per week?**	**What kind of work was . . . doing in 1966?** *If more than one, record the longest*
122	123a	123b	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
		Respondent										
				Y N		Y N			Y N			
				Y N		Y N			Y N			
				Y N		Y N			Y N			
				Y N		Y N			Y N			
				Y N		Y N			Y N			
				Y N		Y N			Y N			
				Y N		Y N			Y N			
				Y N		Y N			Y N			
				Y N		Y N			Y N			

134. *ASK at the completion of the interview. If more than one respondent in the household, ask for each.*

We would like to contact you again next year at this time to bring this information up to date. Would you please give me the name, address, and telephone number of two relatives or friends who will always know where you can be reached even if you move away? – *Enter information below*

Name	Relationship to respondent	Address	Telephone number
1.			
2.			

Notes

REFERENCE INFORMATION SHEET

A. Labor force status

☐ Group A

☐ Group B – Last job ended 19______

☐ Group C – Last job ended 19______

B. Marital status

☐ Never married, own children in household

☐ Never married, no children of own in household

☐ Is currently married

☐ Has been married, but not currently married

C. Year of respondent's (first) **marriage:** 19______

. ☐ Respondent has no children

D. Year first child born (first assumed responsibility for child): 19______

Notes

APPENDIX H

1971 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

O.M.B. No. 41-R2546, Approval Expires December 31, 1972

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

FORM **LGT-341**
(2-1-71)

U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS
SURVEY OF WORK EXPERIENCE OF MATURE WOMEN

1971

(001) 1 ☐ Respondent a noninterview in 1969 – *Go to page 23*

METHODS OF LOCATING RESPONDENT WHO HAS MOVED

	Successful	Unsuccessful	
(002)	1 ☐	2 ☐	New occupants
(003)	1 ☐	2 ☐	Neighbors
(004)	1 ☐	2 ☐	Apartment house manager
(005)	1 ☐	2 ☐	Post office
(006)	1 ☐	2 ☐	School
(007)	1 ☐	2 ☐	Persons listed on information sheet
(008)	1 ☐	2 ☐	Other – Specify ↘

RECORD OF CALLS

Date	Time	Comments
	a.m. p.m.	
	a.m. p.m.	
	a.m. p.m.	
	a.m. p.m.	

RECORD OF INTERVIEW

(009) Date completed Month Day Year	Interview time Began a.m. p.m.	Interview time Ended a.m. p.m.	Interviewed by
(010) Length of interview (minutes)			

NONINTERVIEW REASON

(011) ☐ Unable to contact respondent – *Specify*

6 ☐ Temporarily absent – *Give return date*

8 ☐ Institutionalized – *Specify type*

9 ☐ Refused

0 ☐ Deceased

A ☐ Other – *Specify*

TRANSCRIPTION FROM HOUSEHOLD RECORD CARD

Item 13 – Marital status of respondent

(012)
1 ☐ Married, spouse present
2 ☐ Married, spouse absent
3 ☐ Widowed
4 ☐ Divorced
5 ☐ Separated
6 ☐ Never married

If respondent has moved, enter new address

(013)
(014) 1. Number and street

(015)	2. City	3. County	4. State	5. ZIP code

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS

1. **What were you doing most of LAST WEEK – working, keeping house, or something else?**

(016)
1 ☐ WK – Working – *SKIP to 2b*
2 ☐ J – With a job but not at work
3 ☐ LK – Looking for work
4 ☐ S – Going to school
5 ☐ KH – Keeping house
6 ☐ U – Unable to work – *SKIP to 5*
7 ☐ OT – Other – *Specify*

____

2c. **Do you USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?**

(017)
1 ☐ Yes – **What is the reason you worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK?**
2 ☐ No – **What is the reason you USUALLY work less than 35 hours a week?**

(Mark the appropriate reason)

(018)
1 ☐ Slack work
2 ☐ Material shortage
3 ☐ Plant or machine repair
4 ☐ New job started during week
5 ☐ Job terminated during week
6 ☐ Could find only part-time work
7 ☐ Holiday (legal or religious)
8 ☐ Labor dispute
9 ☐ Bad weather
10 ☐ Own illness
11 ☐ Illness of family member
12 ☐ On vacation
13 ☐ Too busy with housework
14 ☐ Too busy with school, personal business, etc.
15 ☐ Did not want full-time work
16 ☐ Full-time work week under 35 hours
17 ☐ Other reason – *Specify*

____

(If entry in 2c, SKIP to 6 and enter job worked at last week.)

2a. **Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?**

NOTE: If farm or business operator in household, ask about unpaid work.

(019) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 3a*

2b. **How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?**

(020) ______ Hours

CHECK ITEM A

Respondent worked –
☐ 49 or more – *SKIP to 6a*
☐ 1 – 34 – *ASK 2c*
☐ 35 – 48 – *ASK 2d*

2d. **Did you lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday, or slack work?**

☐ Yes – **How many hours did you take off?**

(021) ______ Hours

0 ☐ No

NOTE: Correct 2b if lost time not already deducted; if 2b reduced below 35, fill 2c, otherwise SKIP to 6a.

2e. **Did you work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?**

☐ Yes – **How many extra hours did you work?**

(022) ______ Hours

0 ☐ No

NOTE: Correct 2b if extra hours not already included and SKIP to 6a

(If "J" in 1, SKIP to b)

3a. **Did you have a job (or business) from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?**

(023) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 4a*

3b. **Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?**

(024)
1 ☐ Own illness
2 ☐ Illness of family member
3 ☐ On vacation
4 ☐ Too busy with housework, school, personal business
5 ☐ Bad weather
6 ☐ Labor dispute
7 ☐ New job to begin within 30 days – *ASK 4c and 4d(2)*
8 ☐ Temporary layoff (under 30 days) } *ASK 4d(3)*
9 ☐ Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no definite recall date) } *ASK 4d(3)*
10 ☐ Other – *Specify*

____

3c **Are you getting wages or salary for any of the time off LAST WEEK?**

(025)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Self-employed

3d. **Do you usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job?**

(026)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

SKIP to 6 and enter job held last week.

Notes

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS – Continued

(If "LK" in 1, SKIP to b)

4a. **Have you been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?**

(027) 1 ☐ Yes – ASK 4b
2 ☐ No – SKIP to 5

b. **What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work?**

(Mark all methods used; do not read list)

(028) 0 ☐ Nothing – SKIP to 5

Checked with
- 1 ☐ State employment agency
- 2 ☐ Private employment agency
- 3 ☐ Employer directly
- 4 ☐ Friends or relatives

5 ☐ Placed or answered ads
6 ☐ Other – *Specify – e.g., MDTA, union or professional register, etc.*

c. **Why did you start looking for work? Was it because you lost or quit a job at that time** *(pause)* **or was there some other reason?**

(029) 1 ☐ Lost job
2 ☐ Quit job
3 ☐ Wanted temporary work
4 ☐ Children are older
5 ☐ Enjoy working
6 ☐ Help with family expenses
7 ☐ Other – Specify

d. **(1) How many weeks have you been looking for work?**

(2) How many weeks ago did you start looking for work?

(3) How many weeks ago were you laid off?

(030) ______Weeks

e. **Have you been looking for full-time or part-time work?**

(031) 1 ☐ Full-time
2 ☐ Part-time

f. **Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?**

(032) Yes
- 1 ☐ Already has a job
- 2 ☐ Temporary illness
- 3 ☐ Going to school
- 4 ☐ Other – Specify

5 ☐ No

g. **When did you last work at a regular job or business lasting two consecutive weeks or more, either full-time or part-time?**

☐ Date of last interview or later (item 84R on Information Sheet) – Specify

(033)

Month	Day	Year

– *SKIP to 11a on page 5*

2 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 12a on page 5*

5. **When did you last work at a regular job or business, lasting two consecutive weeks or more, either full-time or part-time?**

☐ Date of last interview or later (item 84R on Information Sheet) – Specify

(034)

Month	Day	Year

– *SKIP to 11a on page 5*

2 ☐ Before date of last interview (item 84R on Information Sheet) and "unable" now and "unable" in item 85R on the Information Sheet – *SKIP to 38a*

3 ☐ All others – *SKIP to 12a on page 5*

DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

6a. **Did you have more than one job?**

(035) 1 ☐ Yes – *Record information about primary job only*
2 ☐ No

(036) ☐

b. **For whom did you work?** *(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)*

(037) ☐☐

c. **In what city and State is . . . located?**

________________City ________________State

(038) ☐☐☐

d. **What kind of business or industry is this?** *(For example: TV and radio manufacturer, retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)*

e. **Were you –**

(039) 10 ☐ P – **An employee of a PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions?**

20 ☐ G – **A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local)?**

30 ☐ O – **Self-employed in your OWN business, professional practice, or farm?**
(If not a farm)
Is this business incorporated?
31 ☐ Yes 32 ☐ No

40 ☐ WP – **Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?**

(040) ☐☐☐

f. **What kind of work were you doing?** *(For example: registered nurse, high school English teacher, waitress)*

g. **What were your most important activities or duties?** *(For example: types, keeps account books, files, sells millinery, operates business machine, cleans buildings)*

h. **What was your job title?**

i. **When did you start working for (ENTRY IN 6b)?**

☐ Date of last interview or later (item 84R on Information Sheet) – Specify

(041)

Month	Day	Year

2 ☐ Before date of last interview (item 84R on Information Sheet)

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS – Continued

CHECK ITEM B

☐ "P" or "G" in item 6e – ASK 7a

☐ "O" or "WP" in item 6e – SKIP to 8a

7a. Altogether, how much do you usually earn at this job before deductions?	7a.	(042) $ ________ . ________ per: (Dollars) (Cents) (043) 1 ☐ Hour (044) $ ________ per: (Dollars only) (045) 2 ☐ Day 3 ☐ Week 4 ☐ Biweekly 5 ☐ Month 6 ☐ Year 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
7b. How many hours per week do you usually work at this job?	b.	(046) ______ Hours
c. Do you receive extra pay when you work over a certain number of hours?	c.	(047) 1 ☐ Yes – ASK d 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ No, but received compensating time off 4 ☐ Never work overtime SKIP to f
d. After how many hours do you receive extra pay?	d.	(048) ______ Hours per day (049) ______ Hours per week
e. For all hours worked over *(entry in d)* **are you paid straight time, time and one-half, double time or what?**	e.	(050) 1 ☐ Compensating time off 2 ☐ Straight time 3 ☐ Time and one-half 4 ☐ Double time 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
f. Are your wages (salary) on this job set by a collective bargaining agreement between your employer and a union or employee association?	f.	(051) 1 ☐ Yes – ASK g 2 ☐ No – SKIP to 8a
g. What is the name of the union or employee association?	g.	(052) ☐ ________
h. Are you a member of that union or employee association?	h.	(053) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
8a. Before you began to work as a *(entry in 6f)* **for** *(entry in 6b)* **did you do any other kind of work for** *(entry in 6b)*?	8a.	(054) 1 ☐ Yes – SKIP to 9a 2 ☐ No
b. Excluding vacations and paid sick leave, during the time you have worked at this job, were there any full weeks in which you didn't work since *(date of last interview)*?	b.	☐ Yes – **How many weeks?** (055) ______ Weeks 0 ☐ No – SKIP to Check Item C
c. Why were you not working during these ______ weeks?	c.	(056) 1 ☐ Personal family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child-care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

CHECK ITEM C

Refer to item 6i

☐ Current job started before date of last interview – SKIP to Check Item J on page 8

☐ Current job started date of last interview or later – SKIP to 10

I. CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS – *Continued*

9a. When did you start working as a *(entry in 6f)* **for** *(entry in 6b)***?**	9a. (057)	Month | Day | Year
b. Excluding vacations and paid sick leave, during the time you have worked as a *(entry in 6f)* **for** *(entry in 6b),* **were there any full weeks in which you didn't work, since** *(date of last interview).*	b. (058)	☐ Yes – **How many weeks?** ________ Weeks 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item D*
c. Why were you not working during these ________ weeks?	c. (059)	1 ☐ Personal, family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
CHECK ITEM D		☐ Item 9a is earlier than date of last interview – *SKIP to Check Item J on page 8* ☐ Item 9a is date of last interview or later – *ASK 10*
10. Just before you started on this job, was there a period of a week or more in which you were not working?	10. (060)	1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 23 on page 6* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13a*
11a. You said you last worked at a regular job on *(entry in 4g or 5).* *(Interviewer: Use calendar to determine the number of weeks since respondent last worked.)* **That would be about ________ weeks since you last worked. In how many of these weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?**	11a. (1) (061) (2) (062)	________ Weeks since last worked ________ Weeks looking or on layoff
CHECK ITEM E		☐ 11a(1) is equal to 11a(2) – *SKIP to 13a* ☐ 11a(1) is greater than 11a(2) – *ASK b*
11b. That leaves ________ weeks that you were not working or looking for work. What would you say was the main reason you were not looking for work during that period?	11b. (063) (064)	________ Weeks 1 ☐ Personal, family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation (1–8: *SKIP to 13a*) 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
12a. Since *(date of last interview)* **in how many different weeks did you do any work at all?**	12a. (065)	________ Weeks 0 ☐ None
b. Since *(date of last interview)* **have you spent any weeks looking for work or on layoff from a job?**	b. (066)	☐ Yes – **How many weeks?** ________ Weeks 0 ☐ No
CHECK ITEM F	*Interviewer: Use calendar to determine the number of weeks since (date of last interview).*	(1) (067) ________ Weeks since *(date of last interview)* (2) (068) ________ Weeks on layoff or looking for work ☐ (1) is equal to (2) – *SKIP to Check Item J on page 8* ☐ (1) is greater than (2) – *ASK c*
12c. What would you say was the main reason you were not looking for work during (the rest of) that time?	12c. (069)	1 ☐ Personal, family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation (1–8: *SKIP to Check Item J on page 8*) 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
Notes	(070) (071) (072)	

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES

		(1)
13. Now let's talk about – **The job you worked at before you started to work as a (ENTRY IN 6f OR 13e) for (ENTRY IN 6b OR 13a)** **The last job you worked at; that is, the one which ended on (ENTRY IN 4g OR 5).**	13a.	(073) ☐ Never worked before – *SKIP to Check Item J* ☐ Same as 6b – *SKIP to 13e*
a. For whom did you work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)		
b. In what city and State is . . . located?	b.	(074) ☐☐ City, State
c. What kind of business or industry is this? *(For example: TV and radio manufacturer, retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)*	c.	(075) ☐☐☐
d. Class of worker	d.	(076) 1 ☐ P 2 ☐ G 3 ☐ O 4 ☐ WP
e. What kind of work were you doing? *(For example: registered nurse, high school English teacher, waitress)*	e.	(077) ☐☐☐
f. What were your most important activities or duties? *(For example: selling clothing, typing, keeping account books, filing)*	f.	
g. What was your job title?	g.	
14a. Altogether, how much did you usually earn at this job before all deductions?	14a.	(078) $ ________ (079) ☐ per ________
b. How many hours per week did you usually work at this job?	b.	(080) ________ Hours
15a. When did you start working as a (ENTRY IN 13e) for (ENTRY IN 13a)?	15a.	(081) Month | Day | Year
b. When did you stop working as a (ENTRY IN 13e) for (ENTRY IN 13a)?	b.	(082) Month | Day | Year X ☐ Still working there – *SKIP to 17*
16a. Why did you happen to leave this job (change the kind of work you were doing)?	16a.	(083) ☐☐
b. Did you have a new job lined up at the time you left this one?	b.	(084) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
17. Excluding vacations, during the time you worked at this job were there any full weeks in which you didn't work on this job since *(date of last interview)***?**	17.	(085) ☐ **Yes – How many weeks?** ________ **Weeks** – *ASK 18a* 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 19*
18a. Why were you not working during these . . . weeks at this job?	18a.	(086) 1 ☐ Personal family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
b. Were you working for someone else during this period(s)?	b.	(087) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about this job* 2 ☐ No
19. Did you do any other kind of work for (ENTRY IN 13a) just before (ENTRY IN 15a)?	19.	(088) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about this job* 2 ☐ No
CHECK ITEM G Item 15a is: 1. Date of last interview or later	1.	☐ – *SKIP to 21*
2. Before date of last interview	2.	☐ – *ASK 20*
20. Have you worked for anyone else since *(date of last interview)***?**	20.	(089) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item J*
21. While you were working for (ENTRY IN 13a), were you also working for someone else?	21.	(090) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about simultaneous job* 2 ☐ No – *ASK 22*
22. JUST before you started working as a (ENTRY IN 13e) for (ENTRY IN 13a) was there a period of a week or more in which you were not working?	22.	(091) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 23* 2 ☐ No – *GO to next column and record information about previous job*
23. When did this period in which you were not working start?	23.	(092) Month | Day | Year X ☐ Never worked before
24a. Interviewer: Determine number of weeks not working. If item 23 is before date of last interview, count only weeks since that time.	24a.	(093) ________ **Weeks not working**
b. That would be about . . . weeks that you were not working. How many of those weeks were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?	b.	(094) ________ **Weeks looking or on layoff**
CHECK ITEM H 1. 24a is equal to 24b	1.	☐ – *SKIP to Check Item I*
2. 24a is greater than 24b	2.	☐ – *ASK 25*
25. That leaves . . . weeks that you were not working or looking for work. What would you say was the main reason that you were not looking for work during that period?	25.	(095) 1 ☐ Personal family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
CHECK ITEM I 1. Item 23 is date of last interview or later	1.	☐ – *GO to next column and record information about previous job*
2. Item 23 is before date of last interview	2.	☐ – *SKIP to Check Item J*

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – Continued

	(2)	(3)	(4)
13a.	(096) ☐ Never worked before – *SKIP to Check Item J* ☐ Same as ______ – *SKIP to 13e*	(119) ☐ Never worked before – *SKIP to Check Item J* ☐ Same as ______ – *SKIP to 13e*	(142) ☐ Never worked before – *SKIP to Check Item J* ☐ Same as ______ – *SKIP to 13e*
b.	(097) ☐☐ City, State	(120) ☐☐ City, State	(143) ☐☐ City, State
c.	(098) ☐☐☐	(121) ☐☐☐	(144) ☐☐☐
d.	(099) 1 ☐ P 2 ☐ G 3 ☐ O 4 ☐ WP	(122) 1 ☐ P 2 ☐ G 3 ☐ O 4 ☐ WP	(145) 1 ☐ P 2 ☐ G 3 ☐ O 4 ☐ WP
e.	(100) ☐☐☐	(123) ☐☐☐	(146) ☐☐☐
f.			
g.			
14a.	(101) $ ______ (102) ☐ per ______	(124) $ ______ (125) ☐ per ______	(147) $ ______ (148) ☐ per ______
b.	(103) ______ Hours	(126) ______ Hours	(149) ______ Hours
15a.	(104) Month | Day | Year	(127) Month | Day | Year	(150) Month | Day | Year
b.	(105) Month | Day | Year x ☐ Still working there – *SKIP to 17*	(128) Month | Day | Year x ☐ Still working there – *SKIP to 17*	(151) Month | Day | Year x ☐ Still working there – *SKIP to 17*
16a.	(106) ☐☐	(129) ☐☐	(152) ☐☐
b.	(107) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(130) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(153) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
17.	(108) ☐ **Yes – How many weeks?** ______ **Weeks** – *ASK 18a* 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 19*	(131) ☐ **Yes – How many weeks?** ______ **Weeks** – *ASK 18a* 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 19*	(154) ☐ **Yes – How many weeks?** ______ **Weeks** – *ASK 18a* 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 19*
18a.	(109) 1 ☐ Personal family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______	(132) 1 ☐ Personal family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______	(155) 1 ☐ Personal family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
b.	(110) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about this job* 2 ☐ No	(133) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about this job* 2 ☐ No	(156) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about this job* 2 ☐ No
19.	(111) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about this job* 2 ☐ No	(134) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about this job* 2 ☐ No	(157) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about this job* 2 ☐ No
1.	☐ – *SKIP to 21*	☐ – *SKIP to 21*	☐ – *SKIP to 21*
2.	☐ – *ASK 20*	☐ – *ASK 20*	☐ – *ASK 20*
20.	(112) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item J*	(135) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item J*	(158) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item J*
21.	(113) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about simultaneous job* 2 ☐ No – *ASK 22*	(136) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about simultaneous job* 2 ☐ No – *ASK 22*	(159) 1 ☐ Yes – *GO to next column and record information about simultaneous job* 2 ☐ No – *ASK 22*
22.	(114) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 23* 2 ☐ No – *GO to next column and record information about previous job*	(137) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 23* 2 ☐ No – *GO to next column and record information about previous job*	(160) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 23* 2 ☐ No – *GO to next column and record information about previous job*
23.	(115) Month | Day | Year x ☐ Never worked before	(138) Month | Day | Year x ☐ Never worked before	(161) Month | Day | Year x ☐ Never worked before
24a.	(116) ______ Weeks not working	(139) ______ Weeks not working	(162) ______ Weeks not working
b.	(117) ______ Weeks looking or on layoff	(140) ______ Weeks looking or on layoff	(163) ______ Weeks looking or on layoff
1.	☐ – *SKIP to Check Item I*	☐ – *SKIP to Check Item I*	☐ – *SKIP to Check Item I*
2.	☐ – *ASK 25*	☐ – *ASK 25*	☐ – *ASK 25*
25.	(118) 1 ☐ Personal family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______	(141) 1 ☐ Personal family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______	(164) 1 ☐ Personal family reasons 2 ☐ Own illness 3 ☐ Child care problems 4 ☐ Pregnancy 5 ☐ Layoff 6 ☐ Labor dispute 7 ☐ Did not want to work 8 ☐ Vacation 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
1.	☐ – *GO to next column and record information about previous job*	☐ – *GO to next column and record information about previous job*	☐ – *GO to next column and record information about previous job*
2.	☐ – *SKIP to Check Item J*	☐ – *SKIP to Check Item J*	☐ – *SKIP to Check Item J*

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – Continued

CHECK ITEM J

Respondent is in –
☐ Labor Force Group A ("WK" or "J" in 1 or "Yes" in 2a or 3a) – *SKIP to Check Item K*
☐ Labor Force Group B ("LK" in 1 or "Yes" in 4a) – *SKIP to 28a*
☐ Labor Force Group C (All others) – *ASK 26a*

26a. Do you intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months?

26a. (234)
1 ☐ Yes – definitely
2 ☐ Yes – probably
} *ASK b*
☐ Maybe – **What does it depend on?** ________________
____
} *SKIP to 27a*
3 ☐ No
4 ☐ Don't know
} *SKIP to 27a*

b. When do you intend to start looking for work?

b. (235) ____________ Month

c. What kind of work do you think you will look for?

c. (236) ☐☐☐

d. What will you do to find work? *(Mark as many as apply)*

d. (237)
Check with
1 ☐ State employment agency
2 ☐ Private employment agency
3 ☐ Directly with employer
4 ☐ Friends or relatives
5 ☐ Place or answer newspaper ads
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________________

27a. Why would you say that you are not looking for work at this time?

27a. (238)
1 ☐ Health reasons
2 ☐ Husband would not agree
3 ☐ Believes no work available
4 ☐ Does not want to work
5 ☐ No adequate child care
6 ☐ Pregnancy
7 ☐ Personal, family reasons
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________________

b. If you were offered a job by some employer in THIS AREA, do you think you would take it?

b. (239)
1 ☐ Yes, definitely
2 ☐ Yes, if it is something I can do
3 ☐ Yes, if satisfactory wage
4 ☐ Yes, if satisfactory location
5 ☐ Yes, if child care available
6 ☐ Yes, if husband agrees
7 ☐ Yes, if other ____________
} *ASK c*
8 ☐ No, health won't permit
9 ☐ No, don't want to work (no need to)
10 ☐ No, husband doesn't want me to
11 ☐ No, too busy with home and/or family
12 ☐ No, other ____________
} *SKIP to 38a on page 11*

c. How many hours per week would you be willing to work?

c. (240)
1 ☐ 1– 4
2 ☐ 5–14
3 ☐ 15–24
4 ☐ 25–34
5 ☐ 35–40
6 ☐ 41–48
7 ☐ 49 or more

d. What kind of work would it have to be?

d. (241) ☐☐☐

e. What would the wage or salary have to be?

e.
(242) $__________ . ______ per
(Dollars) *(Cents)*
(243) 1 ☐ Hour
(244) $__________ per
(Dollars only)
(245) 2 ☐ Day
3 ☐ Week
4 ☐ Biweekly
5 ☐ Month
6 ☐ Year
7 ☐ Any pay
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________
} *SKIP to 38a on page 11*

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – Continued

28a. What type of work are you looking for?	28a. (246) ☐☐☐
b. What would the wage or salary have to be for you to be willing to take it?	b. (247) $______ . ____ per: (Dollars) (Cents) (248) 1 ☐ Hour (249) $______ per: (Dollars only) (250) 2 ☐ Day 3 ☐ Week 4 ☐ Biweekly 5 ☐ Month 6 ☐ Year 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ 8 ☐ Any pay
29a. Are there any restrictions, such as hours or location of job that would be a factor in your taking a job?	29a. (251) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 38a on page 11*
b. What are these restrictions?	b. (252) ☐ ______ ______ *SKIP to 38a on page 11*
CHECK ITEM K	Respondent – ☐ Was in Labor Force Group C in 1969. *(Item 85R on Information Sheet) – ASK 30* ☐ All others – *SKIP to 31*
30. At this time in 1969, you were not looking for work. What made you decide to take a job?	30. (253) 1 ☐ Recovered from illness (include pregnancy) 2 ☐ Bored 3 ☐ Adequate child care available 4 ☐ Needed money 5 ☐ Children can care for themselves 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
31. How do you feel about the job you have now? Do you like it very much, like it fairly well, dislike it somewhat, dislike it very much?	31. (254) 1 ☐ Like it very much 2 ☐ Like it fairly well 3 ☐ Dislike it somewhat 4 ☐ Dislike it very much
32. What are the things you like best about your job?	32. (255) ☐☐ (1) ______ (256) ☐☐ (2) ______ (257) ☐☐ (3) ______
33. What are the things about your job that you don't like?	33. (258) ☐☐ (1) ______ (259) ☐☐ (2) ______ (260) ☐☐ (3) ______

Notes

II. WORK EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES – Continued

34. Suppose someone IN THIS AREA offered you a job in the same line of work you're in now. How much would the new job have to pay for you to be willing to take it?
(If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents. Otherwise, round to the nearest dollar.)

34.
(261) $ ____________ . ________ per: ↙
(Dollars) *(Cents)*
(262) 1 ☐ Hour
(263) $ ____________ per: ↙
(Dollars only)
(264) 2 ☐ Day
3 ☐ Week
4 ☐ Biweekly
5 ☐ Month
6 ☐ Year
7 ☐ Any pay
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________

(265) 9 ☐ I wouldn't take it at any conceivable pay
10 ☐ I would take a steady job at same or less pay
11 ☐ Would accept job; don't know specific amount
12 ☐ Don't know
13 ☐ Other

CHECK ITEM L
☐ Respondent currently married – *SKIP to Check Item M*
☐ Respondent not married – *ASK 35*

35. What if this job were IN SOME OTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY – how much would it have to pay in order for you to be willing to take it?
(If amount given per hour, record dollars and cents. Otherwise, round to the nearest dollar.)

35.
(266) $ ____________ . ________ per: ↙
(Dollars) *(Cents)*
(267) 1 ☐ Hour
(268) $ ____________ per: ↙
(Dollars only)
(269) 2 ☐ Day
3 ☐ Week
4 ☐ Biweekly
5 ☐ Month
6 ☐ Year
7 ☐ Any pay
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________

(270) 9 ☐ I wouldn't take it at any conceivable pay
10 ☐ I would take a steady job at same or less pay
11 ☐ Would accept job; don't know specific amount
12 ☐ Depends on location, cost of living
13 ☐ Don't know
14 ☐ Other

CHECK ITEM M
Refer to item 85R on the Information Sheet
☐ Respondent in Labor Force Group A in 1969 – *ASK 36*
☐ All other – *SKIP to 38a*

36. Would you say you like your present job more, less, or about the same as (the job you held) two years ago?

36.
(271) 1 ☐ More } *ASK 37*
2 ☐ Less } *ASK 37*
3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to 38a*

37. What would you say is the main reason that you like your present job (more, less)?

37.
(272) ☐☐

Notes

(273)
(274)
(275)

III. HEALTH

38a. Do you have any health problem or condition that limits in any way the amount or kind of work you can do?

38a. (276) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 39a*
2 ☐ No – *ASK b*

b. Do you have any health problem or condition that limits in any way the amount or kind of housework you can do?

b. (277) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 39a*
2 ☐ No – *ASK c*

c. Do you have any health problems that in any way limit your other activities?

c. (278) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 39a*
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item N*

39a. How long have you been limited in this way?

39a. (279) 1 ☐ Less than 3 months
2 ☐ 3 months, but less than 6 months
3 ☐ 6 months, but less than 1 year
4 ☐ 1 year, but less than 3 years
5 ☐ 3 years, but less than 5 years
6 ☐ 5 years, but less than 10 years
7 ☐ 10 years or longer, but less than entire life
8 ☐ All my life

SHOW FLASHCARD Ⓐ

b. Do you ever have any difficulty performing any of the activities on this card?

b. (280) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – **Which ones?** – *Mark each activity mentioned and for each one marked ask –*

		Can you . . . at all? Yes	No
(281)	1 ☐ Walking	1 ☐	2 ☐
(282)	2 ☐ Using stairs or inclines	1 ☐	2 ☐
(283)	3 ☐ Standing for long periods	1 ☐	2 ☐
(284)	4 ☐ Sitting for long periods	1 ☐	2 ☐
(285)	5 ☐ Stooping, kneeling, or crouching	1 ☐	2 ☐
(286)	6 ☐ Lifting or carrying weights up to 10 pounds	1 ☐	2 ☐
(287)	7 ☐ Lifting or carrying heavy weights	1 ☐	2 ☐
(288)	8 ☐ Reaching	1 ☐	2 ☐
(289)	9 ☐ Handling and fingering	1 ☐	2 ☐
(290)	10 ☐ Seeing (even with glasses)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(291)	11 ☐ Hearing	1 ☐	2 ☐
(292)	12 ☐ Dealing with people	1 ☐	2 ☐
(293)	13 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________	1 ☐	2 ☐

SHOW FLASHCARD Ⓑ

c. Are there any things on this card that bother you enough to be a problem?

c. (294) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – **Which ones?** – *Mark each problem mentioned*
(295) 1 ☐ Pain
2 ☐ Tiring easily, no energy
3 ☐ Weakness, lack of strength
4 ☐ Aches, swelling, sick feeling
5 ☐ Fainting spells, dizziness
6 ☐ Nervousness, tension, anxiety, depression
7 ☐ Shortness of breath, trouble breathing
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________

SHOW FLASHCARD Ⓒ

d. Which of these conditions would you have trouble working under because of your health?
(Mark as many as apply)

d. (296) 1 ☐ Fumes, dust, or smoke
2 ☐ Hot places
3 ☐ Cold places
4 ☐ Damp places
5 ☐ Noise or vibration
6 ☐ Confusion or disorder
7 ☐ Working indoors
8 ☐ Working outdoors
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________
0 ☐ None

Notes

III. HEALTH – Continued

39e. Are you able to go outdoors without help from another person?	39e.	(297) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
f. Are you able to use public transportation, such as trains or buses, without help from another person?	f.	(298) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
g. Do you ever need help from others in looking after your personal care such as dressing, bathing, eating, and other daily activities?	g.	(299) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK h* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to i*
h. Would you say you need this kind of help frequently, occasionally, or rarely?	h.	(300) 1 ☐ Frequently 2 ☐ Occasionally 3 ☐ Rarely
i. During the past three years, has your health condition become better, worse, or remained about the same?	i.	(301) 1 ☐ Better 2 ☐ Worse 3 ☐ Same
CHECK ITEM N		Respondent not currently married – *SKIP to Check Item O* All others – *ASK 40*
40. Does your husband's health or physical condition limit the amount or kind of work he can do?	40.	(302) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 41a* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item O*
41a. How long has he been limited in this way?	41a.	(303) 1 ☐ Under 3 months 2 ☐ 3 months, but less than 6 months 3 ☐ 6 months, but less than 1 year 4 ☐ 1 year, but less than 3 years 5 ☐ 3 years or more
b. Is he able to go outdoors without help from another person?	b.	(304) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
c. Is he able to use public transportation, such as trains or buses, without help from another person?	c.	(305) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
d. Does he ever need help from others in looking after his personal care such as dressing, bathing, eating, and other daily activities?	d.	(306) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK 41e* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item O*
e. Would you say he needs this kind of help frequently, occasionally, or rarely?	e.	(307) 1 ☐ Frequently 2 ☐ Occasionally 3 ☐ Rarely

Notes

(308)

(309)

(310)

IV. CHILD CARE

CHECK ITEM O

☐ Labor Force Group A with at least one child under 18 – *ASK 42a*
☐ Labor Force Group B with at least one child under 18 – *SKIP to 43a on page 15*
☐ Labor Force Group C with at least one child under 18 – *SKIP to 44a on page 16*
☐ All others – *SKIP to 45 on page 17*

42a. Who usually takes care of your child(ren) while you are working?

a.	Youngest child in each column 0–2 years old	 3–5 years old	 6+ years old
1. In own home by relative			
a. Father	(311) 1 ☐	(314) 1 ☐	(317) 1 ☐
b. Older brother or sister of child(ren)	2 ☐	2 ☐	2 ☐
Age?	(312) ______	(315) ______	(318) ______
c. Other relative	(313) 1 ☐	(316) 1 ☐	(319) 1 ☐
2. In own home by nonrelative	* 2 ☐	* 2 ☐	* 2 ☐
3. In relative's home	3 ☐	3 ☐	3 ☐
4. In nonrelative's home	4 ☐	4 ☐	4 ☐
5. Child care center (such as nursery school or settlement house) other than regular school or formal kindergarten			
a. Public (i.e., Government sponsored)	5 ☐	5 ☐	5 ☐
b. Private	6 ☐	6 ☐	6 ☐
6. Child cares for self (without supervision)	7 ☐	7 ☐	7 ☐
7. Mother cares for child at work	8 ☐	8 ☐	8 ☐
8. In "regular" school or kindergarten while mother is working		9 ☐	9 ☐
9. Other	10 ☐	10 ☐	10 ☐
Specify ——→			

CHECK ITEM P

☐ Child in regular school or kindergarten (in item 42a) – *ASK 42b*
☐ All others – *SKIP to 42c*

42b. Who usually takes care of your child(ren) while you are working when they are NOT in school?

b.	Youngest child in each column 0–2 years old	 3–5 years old	 6+ years old
1. In own home by relative.			
a. Father		(320) 1 ☐	(323) 1 ☐
b. Older brother or sister of child(ren)		2 ☐	2 ☐
Age?		(321) ______	(324) ______
c. Other relative		(322) 1 ☐	(325) 1 ☐
2. In own home by nonrelative		* 2 ☐	* 2 ☐
3. In relative's home		3 ☐	3 ☐
4. In nonrelative's home		4 ☐	4 ☐
5. Child care center (such as nursery school or settlement house) other than regular school or formal kindergarten			
a. Public (i.e., Government sponsored)		5 ☐	5 ☐
b. Private		6 ☐	6 ☐
6. Child cares for self (without supervision)		7 ☐	7 ☐
7. Mother cares for child at work		8 ☐	8 ☐
8. Mother works only when child is in school		9 ☐	9 ☐
9. Other		10 ☐	10 ☐
Specify ——→			

Notes

IV. CHILD CARE – Continued

42c. How dependable are these (is this) arrangement(s)? For instance, during the past two months, how often have you had to make last minute plans for the care of your child(ren) in order for you to work? Does this occur frequently, occasionally, rarely, or very rarely?

c.

	Youngest child in each column		
	0–2 years old	3–5 years old	6+ years old
1. Frequently	(326) 1 ☐	(327) 1 ☐	(328) 1 ☐
2. Occasionally	2 ☐	2 ☐	2 ☐
3. Rarely	3 ☐	3 ☐	3 ☐
4. Very rarely	4 ☐	4 ☐	4 ☐

d(1). What is the total cost of having all of your child(ren) cared for while you are working?

d(1).

(329) $ ________ per →

(330) ☐ ________ *If hours – ASK 42d(2); All others, SKIP to Check Item Q*

0 ☐ No cost – *SKIP to 42g*

d(2). How many hours per week are these services required?

d(2).

(331) ______ Hours

CHECK ITEM Q

☐ Response to item 42d (1) in dollars per day – ASK 42e

☐ All others – *SKIP to 42f*

42e. How many days per week do you work?

e.

(332) ______ Days per week

f. Does any of this cost cover housekeeping or other services not related to supervision of your child(ren)?

f.

(333) 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

g. Of all the ways your child(ren) could be cared for while you are working, is there any one way that you would prefer to your current arrangement(s)?

(If yes, specify)

g.

	Youngest child in each column		
	0–2 years old	3–5 years old	6+ years old
No	(334) 1 ☐	(336) 1 ☐	(338) 1 ☐
Yes:			
1. In own home by relative			
a. Father	(335) 1 ☐	(337) 1 ☐	(339) 1 ☐
b. Older brother or sister	2 ☐	2 ☐	2 ☐
c. Other relative	3 ☐	3 ☐	3 ☐
2. In own home by nonrelative	4 ☐	4 ☐	4 ☐
3. In relative's home	5 ☐	5 ☐	5 ☐
4. In nonrelative's home	6 ☐	6 ☐	6 ☐
5. Child care center (such as nursery school or settlement house) other than regular school or formal kindergarten			
a. Public (i.e., Government sponsored)	7 ☐	7 ☐	7 ☐
b. Private	8 ☐	8 ☐	8 ☐
6. Child cares for self (without supervision)	9 ☐	9 ☐	9 ☐
7. Mother cares for child at work	10 ☐	10 ☐	10 ☐
8. Other	11 ☐	11 ☐	11 ☐
Specify →			

CHECK ITEM R

☐ At least one child is being cared for in a child care center, or would prefer to have at least one child cared for in a child care center – *SKIP to 45 on page 17*

☐ All others – *ASK 42h*

42h. You have not mentioned a child care center at all. If such a child care center were available at no higher cost than the arrangements you currently use, would you use it?

h.

	Youngest child in each column		
	0–2 years old	3–5 years old	6+ years old
Yes	(340) 1 ☐	(341) 1 ☐	(342) 1 ☐
No	☐	☐	☐
Why not? →			
	SKIP to 45		

IV. CHILD CARE – Continued

43a. Who would take care of your child(ren) if you were to find a job?

a.

	Youngest child in each column		
	0–2 years old	3–5 years old	6+ years old
1. In own home by relative			
a. Father	(343) 1 ☐	(346) 1 ☐	(349) 1 ☐
b. Older brother or sister of child(ren)	2 ☐	2 ☐	2 ☐
Age?	(344) ______	(347) ______	(350) ______
c. Other relative	(345) 1 ☐	(348) 1 ☐	(351) 1 ☐
2. In own home by nonrelative	* 2 ☐	* 2 ☐	* 2 ☐
3. In relative's home	3 ☐	3 ☐	3 ☐
4. In nonrelative's home	4 ☐	4 ☐	4 ☐
5. Child care center (such as nursery school or settlement house) other than regular school or formal kindergarten			
a. Public (i.e., Government sponsored)	5 ☐	5 ☐	5 ☐
b. Private	6 ☐	6 ☐	6 ☐
6. Child would care for self (without supervision)	7 ☐	7 ☐	7 ☐
7. Mother would care for child at work	8 ☐	8 ☐	8 ☐
8. In "regular" school or kindergarten while mother would work	9 ☐	9 ☐	9 ☐
9. Other	10 ☐	10 ☐	10 ☐
Specify →			

CHECK ITEM S

☐ Child in regular school or kindergarten (in item 43a) – *ASK 43b*

☐ All others – *SKIP to 43c*

43b. Who would take care of your child(ren) when they are NOT in school, if you were to find a job?

b.

	Youngest child in each column		
	0–2 years old	3–5 years old	6+ years old
1. In own home by relative			
a. Father		(352) 1 ☐	(365) 1 ☐
b. Older brother or sister of child(ren)		2 ☐	2 ☐
Age?		(353) ______	(356) ______
c. Other relative		(354) 1 ☐	(357) 1 ☐
2. In own home by nonrelative		* 2 ☐	* 2 ☐
3. In relative's home		3 ☐	3 ☐
4. In nonrelative's home		4 ☐	4 ☐
5. Child care center (such as nursery school or settlement house) other than regular school or formal kindergarten			
a. Public (i.e., Government sponsored)		5 ☐	5 ☐
b. Private		6 ☐	6 ☐
6. Child would care for self (without supervision)		7 ☐	7 ☐
7. Mother would care for child at work		8 ☐	8 ☐
8. Mother would work only when child is in school		9 ☐	9 ☐
9. Other		10 ☐	10 ☐
Specify →			

43c(1). What do you think will be the TOTAL cost of having your child(ren) cared for while you are working?

c(1).

(358) $__________ per ↗

(359) ☐__________ *If hours – ASK 43c(2); All others, SKIP to 43d*

0 ☐ No cost anticipated } *SKIP to 43e*

x ☐ Don't know }

c(2). How many hours per week would these services be required?

c(2).

(360) ______ Hours

d. Will any of this cost cover housekeeping or other services not related to supervision of your child(ren)?

d.

(361) 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

3 ☐ Don't know

IV. CHILD CARE – Continued

43e. Of all the ways your child(ren) could be cared for while you are working, which arrangement would you prefer?

e.

	Youngest child in each column		
	0–2 years old	3–5 years old	6+ years old
1. In own home by relative			
a. Father	(362) 1 ☐	(363) 1 ☐	(364) 1 ☐
b. Older brother or sister of child(ren)	2 ☐	2 ☐	2 ☐
c. Other relative	3 ☐	3 ☐	3 ☐
2. In own home by nonrelative	4 ☐	4 ☐	4 ☐
3. In relative's home	5 ☐	5 ☐	5 ☐
4. In nonrelative's home	6 ☐	6 ☐	6 ☐
5. Child care center (such as nursery school or settlement house) other than regular school or formal kindergarten			
a. Public (i.e., Government sponsored)	7 ☐	7 ☐	7 ☐
b. Private	8 ☐	8 ☐	8 ☐
6. Child would care for self (without supervision)	9 ☐	9 ☐	9 ☐
7. Mother would care for child at work	10 ☐	10 ☐	10 ☐
8. Other	11 ☐	11 ☐	11 ☐
Specify →			

CHECK ITEM T

☐ Intends to use or prefers to use a child care center for at least one child – *SKIP to 45*

☐ All other – *ASK 43f*

43f. You have not mentioned a child care center at all. If such a child care center were available to you at no cost, would you use it?

f.

	Youngest child in each column		
	0–2 years old	3–5 years old	6+ years old
Yes	(365) 1 ☐	(366) 1 ☐	(367) 1 ☐
No	☐	☐	☐
Why not? →			
	SKIP to 45		

44a. In the past 12 months, have you been unable to look for work or take a job due to a lack of child care arrangements?

a. (368) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. If a child care center or day care home were available for your child(ren) at no cost to you, do you think you might look for a job right now?

b. (369) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
☐ Depends – Specify ↴

Notes

(370)
(371)
(372)

V. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

45a. Since we last contacted you have you taken any training courses or educational programs of any kind, either on the job or elsewhere?	45a.	(373) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b–i* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 46a*
b. What kind of training or educational program did you take? *(Specify below, then mark one box)* ____________________ ____________________	b.	(374) 1 ☐ Professional, technical 2 ☐ Managerial 3 ☐ Clerical 4 ☐ Skilled manual 5 ☐ Semi-skilled manual 6 ☐ Service 7 ☐ General courses (English, math, art) 8 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________
c. Where did you take this training or course? *(Specify below, then mark one box)* ____________________ ____________________	c.	(375) 1 ☐ University or college 2 ☐ Business college, technical institute 3 ☐ Company training school 4 ☐ Correspondence course 5 ☐ Adult education or night school 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________
d. How long did you attend this course or program?	d.	(376) _____ Weeks
e. How many hours per week did you spend on this program?	e.	(377) 1 ☐ 1– 4 2 ☐ 5– 9 3 ☐ 10–14 4 ☐ 15–19 5 ☐ 20 or more
f. Did you complete this program?	f.	(378) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to h* 2 ☐ No, dropped out – *ASK g* 3 ☐ No, still enrolled – *SKIP to h*
g. Why didn't you complete this program?	g.	(379) 1 ☐ Found a job 2 ☐ Too much time involved 3 ☐ Lost interest 4 ☐ Too difficult 5 ☐ Marriage 6 ☐ Pregnancy 7 ☐ No one to care for children 8 ☐ Other family reason 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________
h. Why did you decide to take this program?	h.	(380) 1 ☐ To obtain work 2 ☐ To improve current job situation 3 ☐ To get a better job 4 ☐ Children have grown up 5 ☐ Bored staying home 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________
☐ Respondent not currently employed – *SKIP to 46a* **i. Do you use this training on your present job?**	i.	(381) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
46a. Did you receive a diploma, degree or a new certificate required for practicing any professions or trade such as teacher, practical nurse or beautician in the past two years?	46a.	(382) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 47a*
b. What type of diploma, degree, or certificate is this?	b.	(383) ☐ ____________________
c. Is this certificate currently valid?	c.	(384) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
Notes		(385) (386)

VI. ASSETS AND INCOME

47a. Is this house (apartment) owned or being bought by you (or your husband)?	47a.	(387) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – SKIP to 48a
b. About how much do you think this property would sell for on today's market?	b.	(388) $____________
c. About how much do you (or your husband) owe on this property for mortgages, back taxes, home improvement loans, etc.?	c.	(389) $____________ 0 ☐ None
48a. Do you (or your husband) have any money in savings or checking accounts, savings and loan companies, or credit unions?	48a.	☐ Yes – How much altogether? (390) $____________ ☐ No
b. Do you (or your husband) have any – (1) U.S. Savings Bonds?	b. (1)	☐ Yes – What is their face value? (391) $____________ ☐ No
(2) Stocks, bonds, or mutual funds?	(2)	☐ Yes – About how much is their market value? (392) $____________ ☐ No
49a. Do you (or your husband) rent, own, or have an investment in a farm, business, or any other real estate?	49a.	(393) 1 ☐ Yes – ASK b–d 2 ☐ No – SKIP to 50a
b. Which one?	b.	(394) 1 ☐ Farm 2 ☐ Business 3 ☐ Real estate
c. About how much do you think this (business, farm, or other real estate) would sell for on today's market?	c.	(395) $____________
d. What is the total amount of debt and other liabilities on this (business, farm, or other real estate)?	d.	(396) $____________ 0 ☐ None
50a. Do you (or your husband) own an automobile(s)?	50a.	(397) 1 ☐ Yes – ASK b–d 2 ☐ No – SKIP to 51
b. What is (are) the make and model year?	b.	(398) ______Model year ____________Make (399) ______Model year ____________Make (400) ______Model year ____________Make
c. Do you owe any money on this (these) automobile(s)?	c.	☐ Yes – How much? (401) $____________ (402) $____________ (403) $____________ ☐ No
d. How much would this (these) car(s) sell for on today's market?	d.	(404) $____________ (405) $____________ (406) $____________
51. Do you (or your husband) owe any (other) money to stores, banks, doctors, or anyone else, excluding 30-day charge accounts?	51.	☐ Yes – How much? (407) $____________ ☐ No
52a. So far as your overall financial position is concerned, would you say you (and your husband) are better off, about the same or worse off now than you were when we last interviewed you?	52a.	(408) 1 ☐ About the same – SKIP to 53 2 ☐ Better off } ASK b 3 ☐ Worse off
b. In what ways are you (better, worse) off?	b.	(409) ☐ ____________________
53a. In 1969, how much did you receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?	53a.	(410) $____________ ☐ None
b. In 1969 what was the total income from all sources of all family members living here?	b.	(411) $____________

Notes

VI. ASSETS AND INCOME – *Continued*

54. Now I'd like to ask a few questions on your income in 1970 –

a. In 1970, how much did you receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?

54a. (412) $ ______________
☐ None

☐ Respondent not married – *SKIP to c*

b. In 1970, how much did your husband receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?

b. (413) $ ______________
☐ None

☐ No other family members 14 years or older – *SKIP to 55a*

c. In 1970, how much did all other family members living here receive from wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs, before deductions for taxes or anything else?

c. (414) $ ______________
☐ None

55a. In 1970, did you receive any income from working on your own or in your own business, professional practice, or partnership?

$ ____________ (Gross income) less $ ____________ (Expenses) = $ ____________ (Net income)

55a. ☐ Yes – **How much?**
(415) $ ______________
☐ No

☐ No other family members 14 years or older – *SKIP to 56*

b. In 1970, did any other family members living here receive any income from working on their own or in their own business, professional practice, or partnership?

$ ____________ (Gross income) less $ ____________ (Expenses) = $ ____________ (Net income)

b. ☐ Yes – **How much?**
(416) $ ______________
☐ No

56. In 1970, did your family receive any income from operating a farm?

$ ____________ (Gross income) less $ ____________ (Expenses) = $ ____________ (Net income)

56. ☐ Yes – **How much?**
(417) $ ______________
☐ No

57. In addition, during 1970, did anyone in this family living here receive any rental income from roomers and boarders, an apartment in this house or another building, or other real estate?

$ ____________ (Gross income) less $ ____________ (Expenses) = $ ____________ (Net income)

57. ☐ Yes – **How much?**
(418) $ ______________
☐ No

58. In 1970, did anyone in this family living here receive interest or dividends, on savings, stocks, bonds, or income from estates or trusts?

58. ☐ Yes – **How much?**
(419) $ ______________
☐ No

59a. In 1970, did you receive any unemployment compensation?

59a. ☐ Yes
(420) ______________ **How many weeks?**
How much did you receive altogether?
(421) $ ______________
☐ No

☐ Respondent not married – *ASK c*

b. In 1970, did your husband receive any unemployment compensation?

b. ☐ Yes
(422) ______________ **How many weeks?**
How much did he receive altogether?
(423) $ ______________
☐ No

☐ No other family members 14 years or older – *SKIP to 60*

c. In 1970, did any other family members living here receive any unemployment compensation?

c. ☐ Yes – **How much?**
(424) $ ______________
☐ No

60. In 1970, did anyone in this family living here receive income as a result of disability or illness such as *(Read list):*
If "Yes" to any items in list, enter amount, indicating whether received by respondent or other family member.

	Yes	No	Respondent	Other family member
(1) Veteran's compensation or pension?	☐	☐	(425) $	(430) $
(2) Workmen's compensation?	☐	☐	(426)	(431)
(3) Aid to the permanently and totally disabled or aid to the blind?	☐	☐	(427)	(432)
(4) Social Security disability payments?	☐	☐	(428)	(433)
(5) Any other disability payment? – Specify type	☐	☐	(429)	(434)

____

VI. ASSETS AND INCOME – Continued

61. In 1970, did anyone in this family living here receive any other Social Security payments, such as old age or survivor's insurance?	61.	☐ Yes – Who? ↴ ☐ Respondent – How much? (435) $________ ☐ Husband – How much? (436) $________ ☐ Other – How much? (437) $________ ☐ No
62. In 1970, did anyone in this family living here receive any Aid to Families with Dependent Children payments, or other public assistance or welfare payments?	62.	☐ Yes ☐ AFDC – How much? (438) $________ ☐ Other – How much? (439) $________ ☐ No
63a. In 1970, did anyone in this family living here buy any food stamps under the Government's Food Stamp Plan?	63a.	☐ Yes – *ASK b and c* ☐ No – *SKIP to 64a*
b. In how many months did you buy stamps?	b.	(440) ________ Months
c. How much was your monthly bonus?	c.	(441) $________
64a. In 1970, did anyone in this family living here receive any pensions from local, State, or Federal Government?	64a.	☐ Yes – How much? (442) $________ ☐ No
b. In 1970, did anyone in this family living here receive any other retirement pensions, such as private employee or personal retirement benefits?	b.	☐ Yes – How much? (443) $________ ☐ No
65. In 1970, did anyone in this family living here receive any other type of income, such as alimony, child support, contributions from family members living elsewhere, annuities, or anything else?	65.	☐ Yes – How much? (444) $________ ☐ No

66. In 1970, did you (or your husband) purchase any of the following items?

	Yes	No		Was it – New?	Used?
(1) Washing machine	☐	☐	(445)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(2) Clothes dryer	☐	☐	(446)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(3) Electric or gas stove	☐	☐	(447)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(4) Refrigerator	☐	☐	(448)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(5) Freezer	☐	☐	(449)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(6) Room air-conditioner	☐	☐	(450)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(7) Television	☐	☐	(451)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(8) Garbage disposal	☐	☐	(452)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(9) Hi-fi or stereo	☐	☐	(453)	1 ☐	2 ☐
(10) Dishwasher	☐	☐	(454)	1 ☐	2 ☐

67. In 1970, did you have any major expenditures on housing such as remodeling or redecorating, plumbing, electrical work, roofing, painting, or heating which amounted to more than $200?	67.	(455) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
68. Aside from anything else you have mentioned, did you (or other members of your family) have any other major expenses in 1970 such as medical, dental, accident, travel, or education which amounted to more than $200?	68.	(456) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

VII. FAMILY BACKGROUND

CHECK ITEM U	*Refer to item 87R on Information Sheet* ☐ Respondent's parents are dead – *SKIP to Check Item V* ☐ All other – *ASK 69a*

69a. Now I have some questions on your family background. Are your mother and father living?	69a.	(457) 1 ☐ BOTH parents alive 2 ☐ MOTHER alive, father dead 3 ☐ FATHER alive, mother dead 4 ☐ NEITHER parent alive

CHECK ITEM V	*Refer to items 88R and 89R on Information Sheet and item 13, cover page* ☐ Respondent not married } *SKIP to 70a* ☐ Respondent's husband's parents are dead } *SKIP to 70a* ☐ All other – *ASK 69b*

VII. FAMILY BACKGROUND – Continued

69b. Are your husband's mother and father living?	69b.	(458) 1 ☐ BOTH parents alive 2 ☐ MOTHER alive, father dead 3 ☐ FATHER alive, mother dead 4 ☐ NEITHER parent alive
70a. How many persons, not counting yourself, (and your husband) are dependent upon you (and your husband) for at least one-half of their support?	70a.	(459) ______ Number – *ASK b* 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 71a*
b. Do any of these dependents live somewhere else other than here at home with you?	b.	☐ Yes – **How many?** (460) ______________ – *ASK c* 00 ☐ No – *SKIP to 71a*
c. What is their relationship to you?	c.	(461) ☐
71a. The last time we talked to you was about two years ago. Would you say that during the past two years there has been any change in your feeling about having a job outside the home for pay?	71a.	(462) 1 ☐ Yes – *ASK b and c* 2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 72* 3 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 72*
b. In what way has your feeling changed?	b.	(463) ☐ ______________
c. Why would you say your thinking has changed?	c.	(464) ☐ ______________
72. In what State did you last attend high school?	72.	(465) ☐☐ ______________ State x ☐ Did not attend high school
CHECK ITEM W		*Refer to item 89R on Information Sheet and item 13, cover page* ☐ Marital status has changed since last interview – *ASK 73* ☐ Marital status has not changed since last interview – *SKIP to Check Item X*
73. When were you – Married? Divorced? Widowed? Separated?	73.	(466) ______ Month ______ Year
CHECK ITEM X		*Determine whether or not respondent lives in the same area (SMSA or county) as when last interviewed* (467) 1 ☐ Respondent lives in same area (SMSA or county) as when last interviewed – *SKIP to 74f* 2 ☐ Respondent lives in different area (SMSA or county) than when last interviewed – *ASK 74a*
74a. When we last interviewed you, you were living in a different area. How many miles from here is that?	74a.	(468) ______ Miles
b. How did you happen to move here?	b.	(469) ☐
c. Did you have a job lined up here at the time you moved?	c.	(470) 1 ☐ Yes, different from job held at time of move } *SKIP to e* 2 ☐ Yes, same as job held at time of move } *SKIP to e* 3 ☐ Yes, transferred job in same company } *SKIP to e* 4 ☐ No – *ASK d*
d. How many weeks did you look before you found work?	d.	(471) ______ Total weeks 00 ☐ Did not look for work – *SKIP to e* 99 ☐ Still haven't found work
(1) How many weeks did you look before you moved?	(1)	(472) ______ Weeks before
(2) How many weeks did you look after you moved?	(2)	(473) ______ Weeks after
e. Since we last interviewed you, have you lived in any area other than the present one or the one in which you lived when we interviewed you last?	e.	☐ Yes – **How many?** } *SKIP to 75* (474) ______________ 0 ☐ No } *SKIP to 75*
f. Have you lived in any area other than the present one since we last interviewed you?	f.	☐ Yes – **How many?** (475) ______________ 0 ☐ No
Notes		(476) (477) (478)

Now I have a few questions about the education and work experience of the other family members living here.

				Persons 6–24 years old				Persons 14 years old and over		
									If person worked at all in 1970	
Line number	Name List below all persons living here who are related to respondent. *Enter the line number from the Household Record Card in column 75.*	Relationship to respondent *Example: husband, son, daughter-in-law, brother, etc.*	Age *As of April 1, 1971*	Is . . . attending or enrolled in school? *Circle* Y – Yes N – No	*If "Yes" –* What grade (year)? *If "No" –* What is the highest grade (year) . . . ever attended?	Did . . . finish this grade (year)?	How much school do you think . . . is going to get?	In 1970, how many weeks did . . . work either full or part-time (not counting work around the house)?	In the weeks that . . . worked, how many hours did . . . usually work per week?	What kind of work was . . . doing in 1970? *If more than one, record the longest.*
75	76a	76b	77	78	79	80	81	82	83a	83b
		(479) Respondent								
		(480)		(481) Y N		Y N		(482)		(483)
		(484)		(485) Y N		Y N		(486)		(487)
		(488)		(489) Y N		Y N		(490)		(491)
		(492)		(493) Y N		Y N		(494)		(495)
		(496)		(497) Y N		Y N		(498)		(499)
		(500)		(501) Y N		Y N		(502)		(503)
		(504)		(505) Y N		Y N		(506)		(507)
		(508)		(509) Y N		Y N		(510)		(511)
		(512)		(513) Y N		Y N		(514)		(515)
		(516)		(517) Y N		Y N		(518)		(519)
		(520)		(521) Y N		Y N		(522)		(523)
		(524)		(525) Y N		Y N		(526)		(527)
		(528)		(529) Y N		Y N		(530)		(531)
		(532)		(533) Y N		Y N		(534)		(535)
		(536)		(537) Y N		Y N		(538)		(539)
		(540)		(541) Y N		Y N		(542)		(543)
		(544)		(545) Y N		Y N		(546)		(547)
		(548)		(549) Y N		Y N		(550)		(551)
		(552)		(553) Y N		Y N		(554)		(555)
		(556)		(557) Y N		Y N		(558)		(559)
		(560)		(561) Y N		Y N		(562)		(563)
		(564)		(565) Y N		Y N		(566)		(567)
		(568)		(569) Y N		Y N		(570)		(571)

83c. When we last interviewed you, you mentioned *(read names from item 90R on Information Sheet)* **as persons who will always know where you can be reached even if you moved away. Is this still true?**
(If so, verify the addresses and telephone numbers and enter below. If not, enter information about other persons who will know the respondent's whereabouts.)

	Name	Relationship to respondent	Address	Telephone number
(1)				
(2)				

NONINTERVIEWS IN 1969

Ask the following questions of all respondents who were noninterviews in 1969. Transcribe the answers to the appropriate item on the Information Sheet, then proceed with the regular interview.

A. What were you doing at this time in 1969 – working, keeping house, or something else?

1 ☐ Working } ASK B
2 ☐ With a job, not at work } ASK B
3 ☐ Looking for work } END of questions
4 ☐ Keeping house } END of questions
5 ☐ Unable to work } END of questions
6 ☐ Other – Specify ↗ } END of questions

____

____

Transcribe entries as follows:

1. If box 1 or 2 is checked, mark "Labor Force Group A" in 85R.
2. If box 3 is checked, mark "Labor Force Group B" in 85R.
3. If box 4 or 6 is checked, mark "Labor Force Group C" in 85R.
4. If box 5 is checked, mark "Unable to work" in 85R.

B. For whom did you work?

____

____

Transfer name of employer to 86R(1)

C. What kind of work were you doing?

____

____

Transfer kind of work to 86R(2)

WHEN THE TRANSCRIPTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED,

BEGIN THE REGULAR INTERVIEW WITH ITEM 1.

Notes

OFFICE USE ONLY

91R. ☐ Noninterview in 1968
(1) Name of employer in 1968
____
____
☐ Not employed in 1968

92R. (1) Name of employer in 1967
____
____
☐ Not employed in 1967

93R. Residence in 1967
City ______________________________
State ______________________________

VIII. INFORMATION SHEET
DATA FROM LAST INTERVIEW

84R. Date of last interview

(572)

Month	Day	Year

☐ Not interviewed in 1969

85R. Labor Force Group in 1969

1. ☐ A
2. ☐ B
3. ☐ C
4. ☐ Unable to work

86R. (1) Name of employer in 1969

____

____

(2) Kind of work done in 1969

____

☐ Not employed in 1969

87R. Status of respondent's parents in 1969

(573) 1 ☐ Both parents of respondent are dead
2 ☐ All other

88R. Status of husband's parents in 1969

(574) 1 ☐ Respondent not married
2 ☐ Both parents of the respondent's husband are dead
3 ☐ All other

89R. Marital status at last interview

(575) 1 ☐ Married
2 ☐ Separated
3 ☐ Widowed
4 ☐ Divorced
5 ☐ Never married

90R. Names and addresses of persons who will always know where respondent can be reached:

1. ______________________________

____

____

____

2. ______________________________

____

____

____